The Pacific.

First Pure then Peaceable — without Partiality and without Hypocrisy.

VOLUME VIII. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1859. NUMBER 16.

The Weekly Pacific.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER,
DEVOTED TO
Religion, Education and General News.

It is the organ of no sect or party—started with no purpose of gain, and pledged to the great interests of religion and education—it commends itself to the consideration and support of every citizen of California.

Rev. J. H. WARREN, Editor.

PUBLISHED THURSDAY MORNINGS,
FOR THE TRUSTEES,
At the Office South West Corner Clay and Sansome Streets,
BY TOWNE & BACON, PRINTERS.

TERMS.—For one year, payable in advance,.....$5.00
For Six Months, payable in advance,.....2.00
Five Copies,.....20.00

ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted at low rates.

☞ All Letters relating to the business affairs of the paper should be addressed to the Publishers; and those regarding the editorial department to Rev. J. H. Warren.

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THE BRITISH PRIZE POEM.

The 100th anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns was celebrated with spirit in many places in Great Britain. The great fête at the Crystal Palace was attended by 14,000 persons. Several valuable relics and mementos were exhibited. There was a Scottish concert, a feast, and other attractions. The important event of the occasion was the opening of the envelop containing the name of the successful competitor for the fifty guinea Prize Poem. It proved to be a lady, Isa Craig, and the poem was read by Mr. Phelps, a tragedian, as follows:

ODE ON THE CENTENIARY OF BURNS.

We hail, this morn,
A century's noblest birth;
A poet peasant born,
Who more of fame's immortal dower
Unto his country brings,
Than all her kings!

As lamps high set
Upon some earthly eminence,—
And to the gazer brighter thence
Than the sphere-lights they flout,
Dwindle in distance and die out,
While no star waneth yet;
So throvgh the past's far-reaching night,
Only the star-souls keep their light.

A gentle boy,—
With moods of sadness and of mirth,
Quick tears and sudden joy,—
Grew up beside the peasant's hearth.

His father's toil he shares;
But half his mother's cares
From his dark searching eyes,
Too swift to sympathize,
Hid in her heart she bears,

At early morn,
His father calls him to the field;
Through the stiff soil that clogs his feet,
Chill rain, and harvest heat,
He plods all day; returns at eve outworn,
To the rude fare a peasant's lot doth yield;—
To what else was he born!

The God-made king
Of every living thing
(For his great heart in love could hold them all;)
The dumb eyes meeting his by hearth and stall,—
Gifted to understand!—
Knew it and sought his hand;
And the most timrous creature had not fled,
Could she his heart have read,
Which fain all feeble things had blessed and sheltered.

To Nature's feast,—
Who knew her noblest guest
And entertained him best,—
Kingly he came. Her chambers of the east
She drap'd with crimson and with gold,
And pour'd her pure joy wines
For him the poet-soul'd,
For him her anthem roll'd,
From the storm-wind among the winter pines,
Down to the slenderest note
Of a love-warble from the linnet's throat.

But when begins
The array for battle, and the trumpet blows,
A king must leave the feast, and lead the fight;
And with his mortal foes,—
Grim gathering hosts of sorrows and of sins,—
Each human soul must close,
And fame her trumpet blow
Before him; wrapp'd him in her purple state;
And make him mark for all the shafts of fate,
That henceforth round him flew.

Though he may yield
Hard-pressed and wounded fall
Forsaken on the field;
His regal vestments soil'd;
His crown of half its jewels spoiled;
He is a king for all.
Had he but stood aloof!
Had he array'd himself in armor proof
Against temptation's darts!
So yearn the good;—so those who world calls wise,
With vain presumptous hearts,
Triumphant moralize.

Of Martyr woe
A sacred shadow on his memory rests;
Tears have not ceased to flow:
Indignant grief yet stirs impetuous breasts,
To think—above that noble soul brought low,
That wise and soaring spirit, foul'd, enslaved—
Thus, thus he had been saved!,

It might not be!
That heart of harmony
Had been too rudely rent;
Its silver cords, which any hand could wound,
By no hand could be tuned,
Save by the Maker of the instrument,
Its every string who knew,
And from profaning touch his heavenly gift withdrew.

Regretful love,
His country fain would prove,
By grateful honors lavished on his grave:
Would fain redeem her blame
That he so little at her hands can claim,
Who unrewarded gave
To her his life-bought gift of song and fame.

The land he trod
Hath now become a place of pilgrimage;
Where dearer are the dasies of the sod
That could his song engage.
The hoary hawthorn wreathed
Above the bank on which his limbs he flung
While some sweet plaint he breathed;
The streams he wandered near;
The maidens whom he loved, the songs he sung;
All, all are dear!

The arch blue eyes,
Arch but for love's disguise,—
Of Scotland's daughters, soften at his strain;
Her hardy sons, sent forth across the main
To drive the plowshare through earth's virgin soils,
Lighten with it their toils;
And sister lands have learned to love the tongue
In which such songs are sung.

For doth not song
To the whole world belong?
Is it not given wherever tears can fall,
Wherever hearts can melt, or blushes glow,
Or mirth and sadness mingle as they flow,
A heritage to all!

For the Pacific.

Letters from Europe.

BY A LADY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Geneva, Sept. 28, 1858.

My Dear Friend: I left you at Thun, after our visit to the valley of Lauterbrunnen. The following day we commenced our journey over the Simmethal Pass, to Vevey; We passed through a pretty Swiss region and saw the different costumes of several cantons; slept at a neat little town, and in the afternoon of the second day's journey, came down to lake Leman with its lovely waters. But the whole journey from Thun lay through the most uninteresting portion of Switzerland, and our only pleasant adventure was, making the acquaintance of an English family travelling in the same direction with us. Arrived at Vevey, we drove to one of the best hotels in Europe, the "Three Crowns," situated directly on the Lake. Here we found dear M awaiting us, and delightful rooms engaged; but we only waited to have our baggage deposited in them, and went down to the lake to see the sunset. A new scene opened upon us, so soft, so silvery, so shadowy—the silvery vail of mist that gave an indistinctness to the distant mountains, told us we were approaching Italian skies. Half the lake lay in this silvery shadow, the mountains looked gray, but not coldly gray, although they were terminated by a glacier; there was a softness in the scene that melted your spirit—you wanted to drink it silently in. The other half of the lake was bathed in the glories of the setting sun, which every moment was changing its hue—passing from rich glowing red to orange, and then pale gold. The effect was beautiful, the rapid changes were like life drawing to a close. Evening let fall her mantle and closed the scene, and we entered the bright saloon filled with gay people at tea, and felt how nature elevates the mind above all the excitements of the world. Next morning, being Sunday, we went to church and found a large congregation. Dr. Dallas, who is quite a celebrated Irish Divine, preached. His text was from Proverbs, 24th chapter, 11th and 12th verse. First he spoke of it as a book of wonders—and it was a wonder that in such a book of wisdom those verses should be found. He spoke of the Alps, their mountains, glaciers, smiling valleys, and every now and then of our meeting something to surprise us. From this he went to the state of the country, the Catholic Church, the worship of images. He had beheld, a short time previous, a crowded church bowing with devoted sincerity to a skeleton of St. Nicholas. He then gave the commandment against idolatry; then spoke of our loving God with heart and mind, soul and strength. In the weakness of the flesh we could not do this, but another had done it for us. If a man could have done it he could have stood in our place. Christ came in the flesh, but not like us—we had a beginning—He had lived from eternity—made the world. As the man could stand for us, so the God Man could stand for all mankind. Christ had fulfilled the whole law, and death could not hold him, for death is the wages of sin. In dying, he paid our wages, that done, death had no more dominion over him. We are to love God, freely, entirely, comprehensively, and then to take our love of self in one hand and to measure what is due to our neighbor by it. In the afternoon he gave us a picture of Ireland at the time of the famine and pestilence; the priests had always impressed the people with the necessity of the holy oil—the unction to insure admittance into Heaven; the famine stalked through the land, it was followed by the pestilence, and hundreds flocked to the priests for the holy oil for the dying lamb, the dying child, the parent or friend. It was impossible to answer all demands; the people became furious, feeling there was no other hope for the departing soul. At length the priests drove them from their doors; this produced a reaction, and many fled to the Protestant clergy and subsequently adopted their religion. Mr. Dallas was eloquent and powerful, and all were much impressed.

I observed one thing peculiar to Germany and Switzerland, that on the pulpit was the number of the psalm or hymn to be sung, so the congregation opened their books and sung; the effect is good. Monday we took a boat, and with our English friends went to the prison of Chillon. It lies low on the water; the porteress spoke English very well and carried us from spot to spot, but we lingered where there are seven pillars of Gothic mould.

In Chillon's dungeon deep and old,
There are seven columns mossy and gray,
Dim with a dull imprisoned ray,
A sunbeam which hath lost its way,
Creeping o'er the floor so damp,
Like a mark's meteor lamp
And in each pillar is a ring,
And in each ring there is a chain.

The three dying brothers were before us—there was the slanting ray of the sunbeam on the floor; the green shadow which the lake throws on the ceiling of the dungeon; we saw Byron's name written, and they pretend to say by himself. We heard that Byron wrote this poem at Lausanne, one rainy day. We heard also many painful stories of dark deeds, and saw instruments of torture and spring-trap doors that yielded to the slightest pressure and sent the unprepared victims to depths below. To add to this horror, the sides of these pits were filled with sharp points, so that in falling he might be lacerated or cut to pieces. Oh! the horrors of cruelty, it sickens one to dwell on them. Before leaving the castle the porteress took us into a small garden and gave us flowers as mementoes. Entering our boat we rowed by the "little isle with three tall trees," to the junction of the waters of the Rhone with those of the lake; the former white and cold, the latter blue and soft. Our boatman dipped buckets into the cold icy water and seemed to enjoy it very much. The Rhone rushes down impetuously into the lake and preserves its current distinct as it passes through the lake until it reaches Geneva. The day was delightful and the scenery lovely. Little boats glided in every direction. Within the hotel all was very brilliant—the house crowded. Several distinguished people from our own country, among them one of our Ex-Presidents and his family, German Countesses and English Lords.

I thought it very stupid to have my plate changed twenty seven times to receive only a mouthful on each. A sick child in the hotel, suffering from gastric fever, one whose parents being in agony, interested me very much; the little thing took quite a fancy to me, and I was able to do many things for it that it would suffer no other person to do.

Another beautiful sunset. Appearance of the lake, Italian in character, with its soft subdued beauty. Next morning half the party left for Sausanne in the early boat. I stayed behind until after lunch, and then took the three o'clock boat, and found on board, friends from the south. At Lausanne my party joined me, delighted with their visit. They had breakfasted at the Gibbon's Hotel, had walked under the lime trees, had visited the grave of John Kemble—a simple slab surrounded by dark firs. After this we passed "Coppet," the residence of Madam de Stael. Among the passengers was an English lady, in a deep decline, the most lovely being I had ever seen. She had just come down from Vevey, where she had passed the summer, and was on her way to Nice, to spend the winter. I tried to take all the care of her I could, keeping the cabin windows shut, etc. She told me of her sufferings, and how weary she was of taking care of herself, of being obliged to think of all she required. I went again to the deck to get my first view of Mount Blanc; there it was. Its whole appearance, the distance well defined and grand, and many prefer this to a nearer view. We reached Geneva at sunset. I had expected a rural town, but found a Parisian city, the quay crowded with people, the hotels crammed; however, we were fortunate in getting good rooms at the "Hotel Angleterre," directly on the lake. Our windows opened on balconies commanding a view of the magnificent panorama which encircled us. The next morning was devoted to seeing objects of interest—Calvin's grave and the churches. We were surprised by a visit from several English friends whom we had met in traveling, then we enjoyed a lovely sunset, and walked around and took tea with a friend, while the gentlemen called on D'Aubigne; returning home we met American Friends and went to their hotel to see all their party. They are the same who came upon us at Interlachen, and they had just returned from Mont Blanc. This was hardly seeing Geneva, but Mont Blanc was the one object of our thoughts, and people get "mountain mad" in Switzerland. The next morning we arranged to leave for Chamouni. H—— has become a perfect mountaineer; she has a brown linen Gipsey hat, bought in Paris, wears her hair in two large braids, has a blue woolen plaid dress, a grey skirt jacket, boots filled with nails so as to walk on the ice, and a mountain staff, or pole, having upon it the name of all the passes she has gone through. When you stop at a pass the name of it is stamped upon your staff with a bit of iron, for which you pay a franc. Thus equipped, she mounts her horse and achieves wonderful exploits. Being very fearless, she goes on narrow steps cut in the rock, or overhanging precipices of immense height. She is wrapt up in the enjeyment of the scene. Her journal, her pressed flowers and other mementoes gathered from each place, will be sure to remind her in the future, of her pleasant tour in Switzerland. But I must now close my letter; in my next I hope to introduce you to Mont Blanc. Yours, truly.

Church and State—The Bible in the Schools.

Editor Pacific: Although there really exists much unobserved and unobtruded co-operation between England and America, yet I think every reflective mind, capable of taking a reflective view of the present state of the world, must regret that there is not more; that our feeling towards her should be so much one of rivalry, so little one of attentive observation and of readiness to communicate ideas and results. France, amid the blood and fire, and smouldering smoke of anarchy, or under the crushing weight of despotism, has, for the last three-quarters of a century, been fighting and working out the problem of political freedom, which to England and America has long been a fixed fact: not a prize to be secured, but a herditary possession to be maintained. Germany, through the freezing mists of scepticism, is groping her way to a settled religious belief, which to England and America is at least an accepted fact, not prominently occupying the public mind. Their work is different, and it is the same for both, though with such variations as their different circumstances necessarily give rise to. In both, social problems, using the word in a special sense, us distinct from political questions, mainly give exercise to the moral activity of the nation. Savings' Banks, the education of the people, the disposal of criminals, the possibility or the means of reclaiming them instead of merely getting rid of them; juvenile crime, the relief of povorty or destitution, the claims of women, sanitary measures—these, and such as these, are the questions which receive the attention of the clearest heads and warmest hearts in the mother-land as in the daughter-land. In other countries they are either ignored, or blindly handed over to be settled and managed by the political government, well or ill, as it may have the knowledge or power to deal with them, but never very well, because they are not its proper business. Now in the consideration of all these questions, each country might and ought to derive much assistance from a knowledge of what the other is doing; and for this reason it is a pity that a spirit of political and commercial rivalry,—much more prevalent among us towards England than in England towards us,—should withdraw our attention from what is of very much greater importance to us, her social and industrial progress. We watch her men of war with unrelaxing vigilance; her reformatory and national schools are unnoticed. Yet no British man of war will ever fire a shot at us unless we leave them no fair alternative, while for want of knowing what has been done in her institutions, we blunder on with costly experiments to determine points which we might frequently find already settled. However, this is a digression into which I have wandered much farther than I intended, and had better get to my more immediate subject.

One of the social problems to which I have just alluded is Popular Education, and though my subject proper, is only a subordinate branch of this greater question, still the ground is so much encumbered with rubbish which has been heaped upon it, I find it necessary to start first from the main question. This I state in the following terms:—It is desirable that the people at large should receive education; of what kind ought it to be, and how are they to get it?

It will be observed, that I start with the proposition that the general diffusion of education is desirable, as with an axiom; once it would have been necessary to support it with argument, but that time has gone by, almost beyond the memory of the present generation, so that it would now be a waste of time to do anything of the kind. Neither, I presume, will it be necessary to employ many words in answering the first branch of my question, of what kind shall the education be? If, as I believe all will admit, the scope, end, and object of education is to fit men to live happily and usefully, then undoubtedly any system of education which does not first and effectually instruct its recipients in moral truth, then, secondarily, communicate such physical and intellectual instruction as the pupils have opportunity and capacity for, is fatally defective. I should have considered this remark superfluous, if I did not know that there are men among us who believe in nursing the brain and letting the heart wither; who consider that in school at least, children ought not to be taught their duties at all. Against any such education I, for one, enter my solemn protest, if it were on no other ground than this, that such an education would take up too much of the pupil's time at the very period when his heart is most easily impressed with moral lessons. I repeat that the knowledge of our duties towards God, our neighbors and ourselves, is more important to us at any period of life between birth and death, than any knowledge of the force of nature, of the relation of abstract ideas, or of the attributes of concrete things; that therefore the commonest of common sense imperatively commands us to make the attainment of this knowledge the primary business, and that of other knowledge the secondary one. As I said above, I believe there will be but few who will call this in question, but if there be any such among the readers of the Pacific, I recommend them to pass over the remainder of this article, as we must be in a hopeless divergence of opinion to the very end of it.

There now remains, therefore, only the last branch of the question, How are the people to get this education? Of course every one must see at a glance that *the people* in this application means the children of the community. And this points us at once to the most natural and obvious answer, Let their parents procure it for them. It is the business of parents to provide for their children, to give them what is requisite for all their wants, bodily and spiritual, until they are capable of providing for themselves; this is the duty arising from the parental relation. But to this there is one objection, and it has been judged of sufficient force in this and in several other communities, to make them supersede parental action to a greater or less extent. The parents in a community can scarcely form any plan of action in concert, certainly not further than within the bounds of a limited locality. In Napa, for instance, they might agree about the choice of teachers and the system these should pursue, (and they might disagree); in San Francisco any harmony of action would be hopeless, and in California, much more so. Besides this, when the education of children is left wholly to the parents, it is found, in practice, that the number who receive no school education at all, is very large in proportion to the population, and the standard altogether, is a low one. If it is not to be trusted to the parents then, to whom shall the charge be committed? Two bodies present themselves for our choice—The Church, and the State.

When our Saviour left the world, he gave this parting charge to the disciples gathered around him, "Go ye and TEACH all nations." The special business of the church then is to *teach*, and more specially as I remarked in my article headed "Church and State," to teach moral truth. It would therefore seem not inappropriate that this matter should be committed to her charge, since it would merely involve the necessity of her adding secular to her moral teaching,—no very violent change,—and accordingly we find that this has been done with very fair results. When in the sixteenth century, Scotland conquered her religious freedom, along with a provision for her clergy, she also made one for the support of a system of schools. The two were so much alike that the latter might well be regarded, and generally was regarded, as part and parcel of the former. The same local divisions, called parishes, had each its church and school; the same presbytery inducted the minister into the former, and appointed the teacher for the latter, the same landed proprietors who furnished the churches the manse and the glebe, (house and field for the clergymen,) furnished also the school, and the teachers' house and and garden. It is quite possible this system might have fallen to pieces, had it not been for the eighty years of persecution, more or less continuous, which the country passed through from the reign of James I to that of James II, of England. But that fiery trial welded the stubborn hearts of the whole nation into such a perfectly homogeneous mass of Presbyterianism, that to this day, although perhaps only about a third part of the population belong to the established church, still five-sixths of the remainder differ from her only on points so minute as to be difficult of explanation to a stranger, some of them, are requirements of the State that for generations back have ceased to exist. In this way it comes about, that though in the cities, the parish school is now wholly overshadowed by private establishments, yet in the country districts it is still an important and effective means of education; and that though the appointing power is in the hands of only about one-third of the population, still their appointments are generally satisfactory, and little complaint is made. England never was, at any period of her history, let our Episcopalian friends say what they will, so entirely identical in the membership of her church and the allegiance of her citizens as Scotland was. To this probably is owing the circumstance of her never having had a national system of primary education; to this certainly is owing the fact that while her statesmen of the present day have been able to establish National Schools in Ireland, they have not yet been able to advance further in England than the appointment of a Commission of Enquiry. But, not to speak further of the cause, the effect of the difference between Scotland and England in this respect is worthy of our attention here, as illustrating the remark made above, that where school education is left wholly to the parents in any country, the standard is a low one. England, always much ahead of Scotland in material civilization, possessed of much greater national resources in proportion to population, not inferior in natural genius, and with institutions for imparting the highest education not surpassed in the world, has, nevertheless, always had a much less instructed and a much less intelligent, as well as enterprising population, than the poorer country by her side.

But Scotland is not America, and to commit the charge of education to the church here, would destroy the possibility of concert even more effectually than to leave it in the hands of parents. How the case would be if *faith* instead of *belief* were the bond of association for the church, it is useless for me here to consider, but it may be very useful for the members, and especially for the leaders of our churches to ponder it deeply. With an earnest prayer that God, through the teachings of his Spirit, would give them an insight into all the truth on this subject, and a heartfelt thanksgiving that there are indications of a nearer approach to that happy state of things than previous generations were privileged to see, I pass on. The Church is out of the question, there remains but the State.

But I am compelled to stop here by want of time and space. Hoping to resume in an early number, I remain Yours truly,

Earnest.

Description of Liberia.

Monrovia, says Dr. Rainey, agent for the rescued slavez of the brig Echo, is a city of three thousand inhabitants; a population as virtuous, orderly and well conducted as can be found in any country. The city is not healthily located, and hence bears but little of that impress of prosperity which is everywhere discernible throughout every other portion of the the republic. I made a short visit up the fine St. Paul's river.

The first few miles are covered with low, dense growth of mangroves, from which the most noxious effluvia rises, generating intermittents, and, coupled with other causes, producing also the much dreaded malignant African fever. The statements, however, which we have regarding these diseases, are ridiculously exaggerated. Generally speaking, the fever is usually an epidemic malarious intermittent, of a type by no means as deleterious or of half so rapid a culmination as the congestive fever of the Mississippi bottoms. Beyond seven miles, however the country becomes high and rolling on both banks, affording good water and healthful drainage, while it is covered with a rich and very productive soil, over a substratum of ferraginous sand-stone, and in places, hornblend, in which lime largely predominates. I inspected the banks closely for twenty miles, and passed through some large and flourishing coffee and sugar estates, and through fields of very good corn. I examined two large steam sugar mills, made in Brooklyn. One of them was erected at the expense of government, and grinds corn and manufactures sugar and molasses, and makes corn meal, on shares with the people. The cane is of excellent quality. The coffee tree bears a large berry, and far more profusely than any I have seen in Brazil. One man, Mr. Hooper, a *protege* of our late lamented Downing, has eighteen thousand trees in bearing. But as money, especially specie, is scarce in the country, he told me he would be able to gather only from five or six thousand trees, thus losing many thousand dollars, as the coffee is exceedingly highly prized, and readily commands twenty cents a pound in Monrovia.

The river is most densly populated. The whole district is high and healthy. Fine brick houses appear all along the stream, in Caldwell, New Georgia, Clay, Ashland, Virginia, Louisiana, and the many other flourishing settlements which I passed. The settlers seem to be thrifty and happy, notwithstanding several tribes of colonists complain of caste, and say that the Virginians are "most too high-headed," and are all the time claiming that they are the "quality" of Liberia. Beyond these settlements I saw the low ranges of mountains, stretching away to the South;

on the first bench of which the society have a large acclimating hospital and farm, called Carysburg. Scarcely any of the colonists remain in Monrovia, but nearly all proceed to this place, or to Rabertsport, at Cape Mount.

Liberia is evidently advancing; and if she can only be protected by Christiandom from the outrages which France is practicing on her, and which cause nine-tenths of the interior wars that weaken her, she will rapidly assume a position of interest to us and to the world, in trade, as well as in the progress of civilization. I have nowhere else seen a place so well fitted for the hopeful development of the colored man as Liberia. A general remark to me by colonists was: "This, sir, is a great country for darkies." I was most forcibly impressed with the fact, especially after leaving the poverty-stricken and begging population of the Cape Verdes, that but one single soul asked me for alms during the nine days that I was on shore.

Little Eddie, or "Pray God."

A FACT.

Eddie was a fine boy of two years old. His father was an eminent minister of the Gospel, and his mother had taught him, even thus early in his life, the name of God.

He was a very intelligent and lively little fellow. Busy as a bee all day, cheeked like rosy apples, and full of health and frolic—he was the joy of the household.

At family prayers he would sit upon his mother's knee and listen to his father—whom he loved—as if he understood every word. We don't know how much even little children gather up, when we think they are inattentive, or that what we say is above their comprehension. At least, it happened that little Eddie, with a child's faith, rebuked, on one occasion, both his father and mother.

For, upon a time, this dear boy was taken suddenly and alarmingly ill. He complained that he could not swallow, that he could hardly breathe.

His father was sent for, and general consternation prevailed. No physician was at hand, and the malady waxed rapidly worse. One remedy after another, such as were suggested to the parents and family, were tried, and all without avail. It appeared certain that the darling sufferer must soon die unless relief was speedily obtained.

The poor little fellow well knew two things all this time, that he was in great pain, and that every effort was making for his relief. He could see, also, perhaps, though so young, that his parents were much alarmed. He was their darling, and they were at their wits' end.

"Is it croup; Is it quinsy? What can it be?"

And still the little breast heaved more painfully, and the feeble breath was almost stopped.

They looked upon each other with extreme perplexity and anxiety. The mother bursting into tears, dropped her head on her husband's bosom, and cried:

"Eddie will die! What shall we do—what shall we do?"

The father did not know what to reply, but tried to comfort her as well as he could. The doctor will come soon, and all might be well.

But the little boy, struggling on the bed, between life and death, heard his mother's question. Raising himself from the pillow, and concentrating all his strength in the utterance, he said, suddenly:

"Pray God!"

Again the parents looked at each other—no longer doubtfully. Was it a voice from Heaven, reminding them of the Great Physician? They sank upon their knees by the bed side, and besought Jesus to heal his lamb.

Their prayer was heard—little Eddie was spared—he yet lives. Pray for him, that his infant faith may grow with him to the "stature of a perfect man in Christ."—*New York Chronicle.*

Father Chiniquy In Canada.

We learn from *Le Semeur Canadien* of Feb. 11th, that Father Chiniquy delivered two discourses at Montreal, the previous week, which were heard by large crowds and warmly applauded.

He also spoke twice at Napierville on Sunday the 16th, and Monday the 17th of February. On Sunday he met the people as they were coming from mass and said that if any one wished to hear him he would speak to them in a public hall. At least three fourths of the people answered "Yes, Yes, we do wish to hear you." The parish Curate, M. Morrison, had heard that Father Chiniquy was coming to his parishioners, and he in a calm manner without one word against the character of Father Chiniquy, forbade his parishioners to go and hear him under the penalty of the sin of disobedience to the church, and said to the women that those of them who should go would not be admitted to the sacraments. Yet these threats did not prevent 500 persons from disobeying him and going to hear their former benefactor.

When they came to the hall at three o'clock the door was shut and they were compelled to go to the English school house. There M. Chiniquy in a speech of an hour and a half exposed the conduct of his bishop to him and his parishioners of St. Ann. Some objections were made but the mass of the people manifested their approbation, as was evident the next day, Monday, when not less than 500 men and women came at half past one o'clock to the Hall to hear him a second time. One or two persons spoke against him there, but they were persons of whom the good Catholics were themselves ashamed, and the public feeling was with M. Chiniquy.

M. Chiniquy was also called to St. James the Less, where 300 persons assembled to hear him. He was received with much sympathy. The multitude pronounced in his favor.

We have still later news of an enthusiastic reception given him in Quebec. We cannot but hope that this man is to prove the instrument of breaking the power of the Romish hierarchy in Canada, and of delivering the French Canadians from the thraldom of ecclesiastical despotism.

The Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO:

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 21, 1859.

TUESDAY EVENING MEETING.

We have alluded in another place to the Union Prayer Meeting held on Tuesday evening of this week, in the Congregational church in this city, but we think it deserves more than a passing notice.

It was conducted by Rev. Dr. Anderson, who spoke earnestly and impressively on the value of such union services, and urged Christians to persevere and indulge *no doubt* of the efficacy of means under God, and of the Spirit's willingness to co-operate with their efforts to advance the cause of Christ. At a later stage of the meeting, Dr. A. gave a thrilling account of the blessed results of union efforts last season, in one of the interior valleys of this State, where he spent a short time in the pursuit of health and recreation.

He said that a little band of Christians of different denominations agreed to engage in prayer and effort for a revival, and pledged themselves to each other, and to God, not to rest until all the neighborhood should be brought under religious influences. They accordingly began, having the aid of ministers of six different denominations, to hold a protracted meeting, calling on him also to help a few days, and the result was, that in a short time, *there was not a house within ten miles into which the Spirit of God did not enter*, and in which God was not acknowledged.

Rev. Mr. Holbrook spoke of the impression made on him in coming here, and finding Christians of different names so ready to unite in efforts for a revival, and so cordial in their co-operation. He referred to the good results from such union at the East. He also alluded to the alarming prevalence of iniquity here and all over the land, the papers teeming with reports of crime, and said that there was the most imperative call upon Christians to seek to stay the tide of evil, and to secure a general revival, and that God was manifesting clearly His readiness to answer prayer and bless effort.

Several laymen also spoke, and numerous requests for prayer were made, and there was much earnestness in supplication. Rev. Dr. Peck came in late from another meeting, and spoke feelingly. He said he had attended two class-meetings of his church during the day, and that in one there were three persons, and in the other five, who had, he trusted, just started on their course in "the narrow way." From his statements there appears to be a great and growing religious feeling in his congregation.

These meetings are to be continued on Tuesday evenings at 7½ o'clock. The next will be in the First Presbyterian church (Dr. Anderson's) on Stockton street. The "side-hill churches" combine to sustain them, viz: the Congregational, First Presbyterian, First Baptist and Powell street Methodist. It is hoped that all the members will endeavor to attend, and bring others. All will find a cordial welcome from any part of the city.

WHY HERE?

Reader, did you ever stop to think whether God had not some special reason for sending you to California? You came to make money, or get away from moral restraint, or for some other selfish purpose, perhaps, but God had some higher design in bringing you to these shores. He had a nobler work for you to do than to secure any mere personal worldly end. You have your mission, your part to act, if a Christian, in God's great and blessed plan of planting the Gospel here and saving souls. You can do in your sphere some things that no one else can. Have you found out your place and your work, and are you doing *with your might* what your hands find to do?

How wonderful are the ways of Providence by which men are led from place to place and put in the very spot where the exigencies of Christ's cause demand their services! Little did many a Christian now here think a few years, perhaps months ago, that he should ever be on the Pacific coast. But one thing or another turned his attention in this direction, and God opened the way and strangely and mysteriously enough led him along until at length he found himself established here, and in the midst of new and unanticipated responsibilities. And now God expects him to do the work he has devolved upon him. Nor will it avail for him to accomplish other ends, to accumulate wealth or achieve greatness among his fellows, or do *any* thing else, however important in his own view, if he does not do *the* work which He has appointed him to perform.

Reader will you not think of this and pray over it, and put up the earnest inquiry of Saul of Tarsus, "Lord what wilt Thou have me to do?" and as fast and as far as he makes known your mission resolve to fulfill it. Saul "was not disobedient to the heavenly vision," and what did he accomplish! How did God honor him in employing him in his service! Who knows what privilege is in store for you, and what glorious results you may achieve if you will but exhibit the spirit of Saul?

You think, perhaps, you cannot do much. You can lead souls to Christ if you will be faithful, and is it nothing to bring a sinner to repentance when there is joy in heaven over such an event? Harlan Page, a man of but common education and moving in an humble sphere, could say on his dying bed, "I thank God that I have reason to believe I have been the means of saving at least one hundred souls." What an enviable reflection!

And, now, suppose that every Christian on earth would begin and labor for the salvation of souls, and that every one should save *one* soul each year. This would double the number of Christians annually, and in *nine* years the whole world would be converted! Or supposing that there were no more than 1,000 Christians in San Francisco, let the same results be accomplished here, each Christian bringing one sinner to Christ per season, and the whole population of this city would be converted in seven years, including the natural increase of numbers.

And, now, says a cotemporary, alluding to such a calculation:

It would be a good beginning if every professed Christian would determine by God's grace to save at least one soul each year, and deem himself to have lived to little purpose if he fails of at least so much result of his prayer and labor.

Will every reader of this article resolve to begin at once?

Rev. S. E. Bishop and family sail in the *Polynesia* this week for the Sandwich Islands. He returns to his post as Seamen's Chaplain at Lahaina.

Rev. Mr. Clark, pastor of a church in Honolulu, S. I., arrived here in the *Yankee*, this week, *en route* for the Atlantic States.

THE UNION PRAYER MEETINGS.

The series of Union Prayer Meetings held in the evening for the past four weeks, ended on Friday last agreeably to the original design. They were well sustained to the last, and well attended, and closed with deep interest. Indeed, so great was the interest, that it was felt that such a gathering must not be entirely dispensed with, and it was decided that the "side-hill" churches should meet in concert on Tuesday evenings for four weeks more, alternately in the different houses of worship, commencing with the Congregational. Accordingly a large number assembled at the latter place on Tuesday evening of this week and were greatly blessed.

On Monday of this week was inaugurated the series of noon-day meetings for prayer at the Lecture Room of Calvary Presbyterian church (Dr. Scott's) with great promise of beneficial results. The services are to be continued daily from 12 M. to 1 o'clock, P. M., and all remarks and prayers will be strictly limited to three minutes. In this measure all the evangelical churches of the city unite except the Episcopal, and each church, through some member, is to be responsible for the conduct of the meeting in its turn.

On Monday, although it was an unfavorable day, on account of the arrival of the mail steamer, and the occupation of the ladies with household cares, there was a good attendance, and much promptness in participating in the exercises. On Tuesday, the interest seemed deeper, and there was much fervent supplication, and several affecting appeals were made for prayer by individuals in behalf of friends.

The importance of faith was dwelt upon, and cases illustrative of God's readiness to answer the petitions of his people, were related. But it was remarked that there is also needed faith in the appointed *means* of promoting a revival and the salvation of souls. There are unquestionably many who do not doubt God's ability to save who yet indulge lingering unbelief as to the result of means, employed to advance the cause of Christ, and to bring sinners to repentance. They act with implicit faith in the use of means to attain their ends in temporal things, but hesitate in spirituals.

Now what is wanted, is not only faith in God's *ability*, but in the certainty that he will bless the appointed means of grace. Reader, have you that faith? Then you will diligently use the means, and God will not disappoint you. Let Christians in this city address themselves to this work, and faithfully employ all scriptural measures to secure a powerful revival here, and they shall see their largest desires and expectations more than fulfilled. God is "able to do exceeding abundantly above all that we ask or think."

FRASER RIVER MINES.

There are indications that interested parties are endeavoring to create another Fraser River excitement in California this season. It is to be hoped the attempt will fail, the suffering, disappointment and death that followed the stampede of last year, will surely be sufficient to deter any but the most verdant from being led again into the same difficulties. At the same time it is not our purpose to undervalue the mines in British Columbia, which we believe to be in many places rich and productive, but to advise all who are doing tolerably well either in mining, ranching, or farming, to stay contented where they are. The honest truth is, not half of those who originally left the Eastern States for the golden regions of the West, were justified in coming here. No man, especially one with family, who is making a respectable living in an honest occupation, with a prospect of gradually accumulating something to support him in his old age, has ever a sufficient excuse to justify him in severing all the ties of home and kindred for the purpose of seeking wealth in a distant land.

We have all seen too many instances where character and fortune have alike been wrecked in consequence of such separations, not to be aware of the serious consequences often arising from this source, and we are naturally led to reflect, whether in a moral point of view, they can be excused. In our opinion it is very seldom indeed they can, and equally seldom that even in the realization of pecuniary advantage, that they meet with success. That our own States combine greater facilities for obtaining and retaining health, wealth and happiness than is offered by the bleak and sterile regions of the North, we are well persuaded, and would, with all kindness and sincerity, advise all our readers not to be led away by glowing accounts of gold discoveries whether it be at Fraser River, Pike's Peak, Colorado, Gila River or elsewhere, as we are fully assured California offers inducements superior to them all.

CRIME.

The New York correspondent of the *Evening Bulletin*, of this city, in his letter by the last mail steamer, says:

The ten days which have elapsed since the departure of the *Northern Light*, have been prolific in the development of startling events. Murders, suicides, *crim. cons.*, elopements, seductions, and casualties of all sorts are so plentiful, that one hardly knows where to begin in chronicling them—or, having once begun, where to end his sad history. I will endeavor, however, to give you the most prominent events in a single brief grouping, without regard to classification—referring you to the newspapers for more extended particulars.

The writer then proceeds to furnish a most appalling list of crimes that ought to shock our sensibilities, and make us tremble for our country and blush for humanity. It is one of the most striking things when we open the budget of news that comes by each mail steamer, that it is so largely made up of such elements. What are we coming to as a nation, and what are we to expect from a just God who hates sin? Does not the prevalence of crime in every form, in high places and low, call for earnest prayer on the part of Christians, that God will stay the tide of iniquity which is sweeping over our land, and should it not make them more earnest in desire and effort for a great and general religious revival?

And may not the question be raised, whether the familiarity with crime from the fullness with which all its details are published in our papers, does not tend to promote just such a state of things as exists? On this point we heartily coincide with Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in an article in the *Independent*, from which the following is an extract. Do parents do right and act wisely, we also suggest, in introducing into their families, and putting into the hands of their sons and daughters, papers which teem with accounts of crime? Says Mr. B.:

Is it to be taken as a thing settled, then, that our great daily journals of news, and all our weekly papers, and all moral and religious newspapers, are to report the whole news of the criminal calendar, and all the shame of corrupt society? What end is gained by a long and minute disclosure of the secrets of iniquity? It would seem as if the rivalry of papers was not a sufficient reason for making them the common sewers of human depravity. The prurient details of divorce cases at disgusting length, repetitious columns of news from the prize-fighters' ring, the police court reports, the details of salacious scandal, and the baleful histories of dissipated life, in which men that are rich, no one knows how, loiter in loathsome vices, and break forth in disgraceful crimes,—must we have this stream of damnation passing through our families morning after morning, or else go without the benefit of papers that have become an indispensable element of civilization? If there is any moral end to be gained, we will submit to the pain and nausea. But we have failed to see any argument offered for such a course, except the statement that it is the province of a newspaper to chronicle all public events which the public wish to read! Has a newspaper a right to promote prurient curiosity? to cultivate a barbarous taste? to pander to appetites which all men condemn?

Consider how universal are newspapers in America. They penetrate every nook and corner of society. No other element of power has such a sphere. The pulpit, the court, the lecture, compared with the newspaper, touch society in but few places. The newspaper in America is Universal. It reaches within and without, from surface to core; it travels everywhere, is bought by everybody, read by all classes, and is wholly or nearly the only reading of more than half of our population. Its service to good morals and to intelligence among the people is incalculable. All the libraries of Europe are not of as much service to the nations of Europe as the newspaper is to this American nation. Its power is growing. Who would, twenty years ago, have dreamed of such a growth and power as have been developed! But the next twenty years will witness a greater. The editor is to be the great Schoolmaster. The best talent will find its highest sphere in the editorial room. Already the Chair is more influential than the Bench or the Platform. No brain can act upon so many as that which speaks through the printing-press of the daily paper. Ink beats like blood in the veins of the nation.

It is on this account that we are sure that a change must take place in regard to the almost unregulated diffusion of criminal news and of scandalous histories which appeal to the worst passions without influencing the good. We do not believe that newspapers are the place for the natural history of crime, or that our parlors should be turned into reading saloons of morbid moral anatomy, or that we should be compelled to choose between two Egyptians plagues—a rain of lice, or a darkness so thick that it might be felt.

And we believe that, in the end, no paper would suffer that should resolutely close its columns to everything that could not be read by a Christian father in the midst of his sons and daughters.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD.

The Sacramento Valley Railroad has now been in successful operation for over three years. It is the pioneer enterprise of the great system of railways which is to extend throughout our State, connecting different portions, facilitating exchanges, stimulating enterprise and advancing with the progress of our country while time shall last. Much had been said from the first year of the settlement of California, by way of theorising on the probable railroads of the State, all to be in the future. But nothing was really done towards their construction until sometime in the year '52, when a company was quietly organized for the business of constructing a railroad from Sacramento City into the mountains. The fact was only barely alluded to in the papers of that time, yet this was of little importance; the company was organized for work and not for talk. Col. Wilson was the leading spirit, who, the same year left for the East to negotiate for the iron, and secure the best offers for the contract. A capital of eight hundred thousand dollars ($800,000) had been subscribed in good faith. On this, as a basis, material for the road was purchased, and the contract let. Still, in a new enterprise of this kind there were many necessary delays, so that the rails did not begin to arrive until the last of '54. Yet, all finally being ready on January 1st, 1855, the work of grading was commenced. In one year's time all was completed according to the first contract, and twenty-three miles of the road were finished, running back from Sacramento, up the South bank of the American River, into the foot hills of the Sierras, where, as the river pours out from the mountains through a rough canon, the first good crossing for the road could be secured. Here, for two years the work stopped, for it was feared by men of wealth, that the new enterprise might not be a paying one. The whole stock had been faithfully paid in, but the expenses had risen to the sum of one million five hundred and sixty-eight thousand dollars. ($1,568,000.) Still, gradually business increased until, during the last year there were carried over the road 17,200 tons of freight, and 84,242 passengers, yielding a return from passengers of $123,681; from freight, 60,896; from rents, $530. Total, $185,107.

With such prospects before the company, enlarged operations were commenced, and a contract on the first of '58 was let for continuing the road across the river towards Marysville. Of this already five miles, being far the worst portion, is nearly finished. The rest of the route is over a level plain, and will be comparatively little expense. The plan of this railroad is such that it may be extended in any direction through the upper portion of the State, and connect with those which may be built in the lower. From the present terminus at Folsom, on the American River, surveys have been made to different places in the mountains, to Placerville, Drytown, Coloma, Auburn and Nevada; and in the valleys to Stockton on the south, and beyond Marysville on the north.

As the business of the country shall increase the track of this road must be extended still farther up the great Sacramento Valley, towards Shasta, and yet onward into Oregon and Washington, with branches wherever there shall be need of them to the east and west. Somewhere also, in this upper valley, a break will be effected through the Sierra mountains for the great American Railway trunk over the continent to the east, and this road must come in as a portion of that trunk.

No intelligent person can pass over this pioneer railroad of our State and of the Pacific coast, without reflections upon the great system of enterprise which it inaugurates. A network of such roads must course the length of our valleys, penetrate our mountains, and interlace their branches in all directions, gradually extending farther to the north and the south, with occasional long arms reaching over the continent to the east, until in time, from the extreme frozen regions of north Russian America, to the central States of the Isthmus, all shall be as one, united by indissoluble bonds of business, general intercourse and mutual interests. The immense resources of the whole country in their varieties of mineral, agricultural, and manufacturing features, shall be fully developed, and find an outlet for their productions. An immense population shall inhabit all portions of the land from which streams of traveling shall flow along these great railways, channels for the vast living currents of men, like the great currents of ocean, flowing, civilizing, crossing, till the mighty waters of the deep have intermingled and exchanged their various properties, from pole to pole, through all the varied zones and climes of the world.

The work is commenced; the first twenty-three miles have been completed, and proved successful. The extension is being pressed with vigor towards Marysville; five miles of this extension are ready for the rails, except that certain bridges are not yet completed, particularly the immense arch spanning the American Fork, though soon to be finished. Within a year it is expected that another forty-five miles of the road will be done, uniting Marysville and Sacramento, greatly increasing the business of the road, rendering the income of the investments much more profitable. From Marysville, the next point to be reached is Oroville, on Feather River, and then on to the north. As yet no movement is made to extend to the south, but as soon as circumstances will justify, it is designed to course along under the foot hills of the Sierras to Stockton, and onward to the south, and branching to the west through the coast range to reach, through the most available way, the emporium of the Pacific, the city of the Bay.

S. V.

STILL ANOTHER SCHOOL IN THE MOUNTAINS.

There is still another school of a very high order established in the mountains. It is at Forbestown, Butte, county. Forbestown is a small village about a half a day's ride from Marysville, so high up in the mountains as to have a most delightful climate. Though small, it has much better society than most mountain towns.

The school is under the management of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. McChesney, assisted by Mrs. Oliphant. Mr. McChesney is a graduate of Union College and a scholar of fine attainments, an amiable Christian of large experience in teaching, "ready to communicate," mild yet firm, and in all respects admirably fitted to be a teacher of youth. Mrs. McChesney is a lady of rare accomplishments, graduated at Poultney, Vt., two years preceptress of one of the best schools in New England, fluent and accurate in most of the modern languages, no mean pupil of some of the best painters of the Eastern States, and at the same time thoroughly trained in all the practical duties of domestic life and possessed of a real utilitarian spirit, no one could be better fitted to form the characters of the young women, the future mothers of California.

Mrs. Oliphant teaches music and has the oversight of those who come from a distance to board in the village. Those who are acquainted with her style of music will believe me when I say, with her music is no mere art. It is art alive, full of spirit and feeling, and to some of her pupils, at least, she has succeeded in imparting much of her own spirit.

It is a matter of sincere congratulation that such schools are being established throughout the State; and it is to be hoped that such teachers will receive the encouragement they deserve.

Persons wishing to make inquiry respecting the school are referred to Rev. E. B. Walsworth, Marysville, or to Rev. B. N. Seymour, Oroville.

MOUNTAIN CORRESPONDENCE.

TODD'S VALLEY, April, 1859.

DEAR PACIFIC: The "inebriate's appeal for an asylum," has gone forth, and we are animated with the hope that some sympathy has been enlisted. But our sad tale is only half told, nay, but barely commenced. We are truly thankful that with united effort, we can do what each one of us ought to do alone; thankful, because if we were altogether powerless, we could not make our case to be understood.

Now, while *we* are sober, there are *others* in different stages of drunkenness around us, and we observe some things that ought not to be. But nearly all of them flash out the writing of Belshazzer's warning, "KING, THY REASON IN DEPARTING." At first their remarks are quite sensible and even witty, but each remark is about a different subject. He at first will let you make a reply to what he has said, but as the face gets redder, he becomes more talkative himself, till you cannot hold converse with him any longer; nay, it is nearly impossible to *listen* to him, for the subjects are so many, and the words so profuse that hardly any one can summon patience *to* listen.

Had you not overlooked our immense loss in regard to pleasant and instructive communings heretofore? When you despied us as we staggered along, did you not suppose that the principal thing that aided us, was in our legs and bodies? Or, if you looked at the mind, did you not suppose that the tongue was only weak like our other members, so that it could not utter words? If so, be instructed by our testimony, for the mind is not under control, and reason has departed when we are drunk.

Another feature that most of our comrades exhibit is, to stick their faces close to us that their voice is almost terrible; and oh, how bad is their breath. If science had not shown that the bad smell is the "dead liquor," we would suppose their lungs to be in a ruinous state. Now, some voices are very musical, but when we are drunk, we cannot move them up and down, so as to please those that hear, but 'tis one tone all along, and proceeds from away down in the throat, so coarse and uninterrupted that a good deal of time the mouth is even open, and we cannot stop when we most desire to do so. Our parents taught us not to laugh and talk at the same time, but we violate their counsel, but such laughing and such talking as we do, is scarcely worthy the name.

Oh! the loss of the benefits of conversation; instruction is sealed by it, our hopes are suppressed; our fears float in separate channels, puerile for defensive warning; our desires are not made known; one by one of our connecting wires are cut off; loneliness gradually creeps upon us; isolation broods over us. Who can tell how much of our whole worth is corrupted, of humanity defaced, by destroying the powers of speech?

Would you believe it? how incredible!! We have so tired at our attempts to converse, so dull our sense of hearing is worn, so sickened at the smell of "dead whisky," that we wish our companion were out of our sight. Even gratification fills our mind when nature is exhausted, and he sinks away in the solicitude of sleep, or perhaps, of death, while we sigh for his fall, we are glad he did not also exhaust our strength which was fast failing, and drag us down too.

We lay them in a hard place, but the best we have, and await the time for them to awake. Cold and cheerless as these little offices may seem, we call it virtue, for most people violently thrust them away, often inflicting serious injury.

But here they lay completely prostrated. Their arms are stretched upon the floor, the mouth open, and the head thrown back; the legs lay close and heavily, their very curves crushed out by prostration like death! They are verily cut off from us for the present time.

But ere long they begin to recover. One faculty often another glides to view. We behold hope sparkle in the eye, rejoicing yet with life, for "while there's life there's hope." Fear steals out and trembles, then retires. Desire after desire leaves its bosom home, to ask for needed repairs of system. But hark, the sound of alarm! a leading power is missing!! Another alarm!! a waywork of reason is defaced!! An anxious, staring gaze. Alarm of alarms!! a whole faculty is swept away!!

The horrified creature turns his eye upon himself, and a low shriek tells he's in the hands of devils. They invade the sanctum of his mind, and grin with fiendish joy! They daub his mind with living pictures of snakes and toads, and every cold blooded thing in nature! They shake the soul till convinced that an earthquake will engulph the house, he jumps for the window, and requires all our efforts to restrain him.

But we give him food, he finds repose, and often he is restored to us again. But we cannot shield him, for we are defenceless. We cannot shelter him, for we have no home.

If we restrain him, we are said to violate his liberty. We cannot take him to a charity home, for there is none. But perhaps one, even if of the most ordinary kind, will be provided. But should this be refused, we certainly will not be denied a tent, a mere screen of canvass, not so much to keep out liquid drops of rain, as liquid drops of intoxication, intoxication of ardent spirits, intoxication of sparkling decanters, of intoxicating gold. Shelter us—shelter these temptations in a cellar. Screen us or screen them is *all* we ask, and we will ask no less.

VOICE.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature adjourned on Tuesday last to the relief of a large majority of the best citizens of California. It is singular that it should be a well acknowledged fact, that in most States of our Union, the adjournment of the State Legislature is hailed with pleasure and looked upon as a public gain. The same is true of the United States Congress, which, to its shame be it said, is more feared for the evil it may do, than respected for the good in its power to perform. The Legislature of our State which has passed out of existence has not been remarkable for its short-comings taken as a whole. Many of the bad acts of one house have been neutralized by the non-concurrence of the other or by the veto of the Governor, so that to sum its doins all up, little harm and, little good has been the result of its deliberations—negative praise, but quite as much as can be said in its favor.

Why is it that our political parties do not select for candidates, in all cases, men of good moral character, identified with the interest of our State, men known to favor education, moral improvement and temperance. Surely such men would be popular with the people, and could not fail of being elected if nominated: and when assembled in our legislative halls could be trusted without reserve. That such men are to be found in all parties, is not to be doubted, and with such to rule over us, it would matter but little to what party they belonged.

A SURPRISE VISIT.—On Saturday evening, April 9th, the congregation of the Rev. B. N. Seymour, of Oroville, surprised him with a very pleasant party and a very handsome donation. It rained hard during the early part of the evening, and many who intended to participate in the movement were unable to attend. Yet the rain ceased a little after eight o'clock, and when Mr. and Mrs. S. least expected it, a tap was heard at the door, and in a moment the house was filled to overflowing. The minister and his wife seeing their castle taken, yielded without a struggle, and for about two hours the utmost good nature and enjoyment pervaded the dwelling, during which time coffee, oysters, pies and cakes suffered incredibly. At a seasonable hour they departed, leaving their pastor a wiser and happier, if not a better man.

LITERARY NOTICES.

THE HESPERIAN FOR APRIL.—This new favorite made its appearance on Monday last. It is embellished with an excellent lithograph of the late Thos. O. Larkin, one of the Pioneers of California; also, a colored plate representing two specimens of the Red Cuckoo of Mexico. The literary articles are generally creditable to California—some of them excellent—others of less merit. As we really desire the success of the *Hesperian*, we do not wish to see an article admitted into its columns that cannot be considered as really meritorious. It gives us great pleasure to learn that the labors of the indefatigable proprietress and editress, Mrs. Day, have so far been rewarded as they so well deserve.

THE ECLECTIC.—Whoever reads the *Eclectic* regularly, has little occasion for the English, Scotch and Irish Reviews and Magazines from which the best articles in each, are selected to make up its monthly contents. The April number contains the portraits of Napoleon, Pope Pius VII, and Louis Napoleon, all in the first style of engraving, and the literary articles are unusually varied. It is to be had at Still & Co.'s depot, corner of Sansom and Washington streets.

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H. H. BANCROFT & Co., Importers, Jobbers and Retailers of Books and Stationery, 151 Montgomery street, San Francisco, are the Agents for the sale of Messrs. Derby & Jackson's Publications, of which they keep in store, a stock of 12,000 volumes.

Of the above Publications, we have received Goldsmith's Works in one volume, edited by Prior, comprising a variety of pieces now first collected, with copious notes.

In these volumes are found some of the finest productions of Goldsmith's pen. The Vicar of Wakefield, The Deserted Village, and other poems, and copious selections from Goldsmith's Weekly Bee.

The commendation of these works is needless. No Library is complete without them.

"As a writer, he was of the most distinguished class, whatever he composed he did it better than any other man could, and whether we regard him as a poet, as a comic writer, or as a historian, he was one of the first writers of his time, and will ever stand in the foremost class."—*Dr. Johnson.*

"The wreath of Goldsmith is unsullied. He wrote to exalt virtue and expose vice, and he accomplished his task in a manner which raised him to the highest rank among British authors."—*Sir Walter Scott.*

SELLING LIQUOR TO INDIANS.—The *Southern Vineyard* complains of the authorities of Los Angeles for neglecting to enforce the laws prohibiting the sale of liquor to Indians, and urges the citizens to select for candidates at the coming election, men who will clean the city from the odium arising from that cause.

EASTERN RELIGIOUS NEWS.

We cull the following items of special interest from our Atlantic exchanges received by the last mail steamer. The news is truly cheering which has reached us of the continued religious interest in the Atlantic States, and especially in the cities. The items which we have room for this week (and we shall give more in our next) will encourage many a praying soul on the Pacific coast and stimulate them to new zeal. Shall this region be passed by and not receive a part of the blessing? Why may not ministers and Christians in this city and all the interior towns and settlements labor with confidence to secure the same glorious refreshing on our communities? Why should California and Oregon be an exception, as they have been to a great extent heretofore, and not enjoy revivals. CHRISTIANS, WHY?

PRESIDENT FINNEY and his wife arrived in England early in January and had an unexpectedly cordial reception. He commenced preaching in Houghton and St. Ives, Yorkshire, but was to begin in London early in February. Pressing invitations open to him more fields than he can occupy, and he expresses an earnest wish that more evangelists were there to meet the demand. It would seem, not from his letters only, but from many other soucres as well, that a very general religious interest pervades the British Islands. We reiterate Bro. Finney's earnest request that American Christians who know how to appreciate revivals of religion would pray for yet more abundant effusions of the Spirit upon their Transatlantic brethren.—*Oberlin Evan., March* 2.

THE REVIVAL.—From East, West, North and South, the good news comes of what God is doing in reviving his work in the hearts of his people. The Lord makes bare his arm in the presence of all his people, and glorifies the riches of his grace in subduing his enemies unto himself.

Answer to Prayer.—A gentleman stood in the lower lecture-room, in one of the prayer meetings, and spoke of his own case, and his own hopeful conversion, as an answer to prayer.

He was in Baltimore on business, and his friends resided in one of the Eastern States. One day he felt an unaccountable impulse to go back to his native place. He knew of no reason why he should go. His business was in Baltimore, and he knew of no reason why he should leave. But so strong was the impression that he ought to go home, that he started off. On arriving, what was his astonishment to find that his friends had been praying God to incline him to do what he had already done. A revival of religion was going forward in the place, and they desired that he might go home, come under the power of that revival and be converted.

In answer to prayer, as he humbly hopes, he was converted; "And here I am," said he, with deep feeling and emotion, "on my way to Baltimore, now, as I trust, a new man in Jesus Christ. I could not sit here without telling you what the Lord has done for me. I could not do less than bear my humble testimony to the wonderful power of prayer. —*N. Y. Observer.*

THE FAMILY OF REV. DR. LYMAN BEECHER.—The children of the Rev. Lyman Beecher, residing in different parts of the country, came together during the early part of this week, at the house of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in Brooklyn, for a family reunion and visit to their father, who has now reached the eighty-fourth year of his age. All the children were present except James, who is now in China, engaged as Chaplain to the Seamen at Hongkong. Their names, in the order of their ages, are as follows: Miss Catharine Beecher, of Hartford; Rev. William Henry Beecher, of North Brookfield, Mass.; Rev. Dr. Edward Beecher, of Galesburg, Ill.; Mrs. Mary P. Perkins, of Hartford, Ct.; Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, of Andover, Mass.; Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, of Brooklyn; Rev. Charles Beecher, of Georgetown, Mass.; Mrs. Isabella Hooker, of Hartford, Ct.; Rev. Thos. K. Beecher, of Elmira, N. Y. The absent son, Rev. James C. Beecher, is the youngest of the children. So large a family gathering, occurring at a period after the youngest has reached the prime of life, the original circle at the same time remaining so unbroken, is seldom witnessed in any family, and is hardly likely to be witnessed again in this. The health of Dr. Beecher is still good, and he bears with cheerful spirits the weight of his more than fourscore years.—*Independent.*

The *Daily Times'* (of this city) correspondent writes from New York:

NEW RELIGIOUS PAPER.—A report is current in newspaper circles, that a new daily religious paper is to be started in New York, with a capital of $150,000, and to be edited by James R. Spaulding, Esq., a gentleman of ability and experience, at present connected with the *Courier & Enquirer*, and the Rev. Dr. McClintock, an eminent Methodist clergyman, well known for his contributions to the leading periodicals of that denomination, and to the publications of the Harpers.

REVIVAL INTELLIGENCE.—We hear of a powerful work of grace now in progress at North Falmouth, though we have no particulars.

A correspondent writes us of a powerful revival in progress at Morrisville, Madison county, N. Y., in connection with the Congregational Church, under the charge of Rev. Wm. B. Parsons, formerly of South Braintree, Mass. He is assisted for the present by Rev. O. Parker. The letter before us says:—"The whole community is moved, and hundreds attend the inquiry meeting. Whole families are converted, and men of all ages, classes and standing in this county seat are coming to Christ, and still there seems to be an increase rather than an abating of interest."

A revival of great power is in progress at Rye, N. H. One hundred and fifty persons are stated to have been converted.——Within a few weeks thirty have expressed hopes of conversion at Cape Neddick, Me.——There is an unusual religious interest at Patchogue, L. I. As many as fifty are interested, and some express hope.——A correspondent in Western Massachusetts writes us:—In Sandisfield the Congregational Church is receiving a refreshing, more copious perhaps than it has had for many years.——We hear of an unusual work of grace in Phillips' Academy, Andover. Meetings have been somewhat multiplied and quite a number of conversions have occurred.——From five to six hundred daily attend the Fulton street prayer meeting, filling to their utmost capacity two lecture rooms. Those who are present say that no description can do justice to the occasion and the spirit of the meeting.——The Vermont Chronicle reports an unusual religious interest in Corinth and Topsham. A work of grace is in progress in the Academy at the former place.——In a Presbyterian Society near West Point, N. Y., about forty are hopefully converted.——Rev. Isaac Holmes, pastor of the Congregational church at Maple Grove, Wis., gives in the N. Y. *Evangelist* an account of a powerful revival in his society resulting already in the hopeful conversion of sixty, among whom are "a group of twenty youth of great promise." Three years ago the whole region was desolate, and the ground had been abandoned by the Methodists. Mr. H. has erected a small house of worship at his own expense.—*Boston Cong.*

MAINE—*Bowdoin College.*—At the anniversary of Prayer for Colleges, it was stated at one of the meetings at Bowdoin College, that there had been twenty-four conversions among the students in the course of the year, and that the whole number of pious students, nearly all of whom had made a profession of religion, was eighty. When we recollect that the time has been, and that too within the memory of some of the graduates of the College who are now living, when there was but one praying student within its walls, we must regard this great increase of religious numbers and influence as an occasion of devout gratitude and of suspicious hope. —*Mirror.*

NEW YORK—*Morrisville.*—A correspondent writes us of a powerful revival in progress at Morrisville, Madison co., New York, in connection with the Congregational church under the charge of Rev. Wm. B. Parsons, formerly of South Braintree, Mass. He is assisted at present by Rev. O. Par-

ker. The letter before us says: "The whole community is moved, and hundreds attend the inquiry meeting. Whole families are converted, and men of all ages, classes, and standing in this county seat are coming to Christ, and still there seems to be an increase rather than an abating of interest."—*Cong.*

OHIO—*Thompson*—Rev. Parshall Terry, in a business letter, mentions a work of grace now in progress in the Congregational church of this place: "At the commencement of my ministry here, nine months since, the church was in a low state, the result in part of former divisions, and had been without a minister for a long time. But a spirit of enterprise was waked up. The whole interior of our church edifice was rearranged and greatly improved, good sheds were built to make it more convenient to come to the place of worship on a cold and stormy day. And while these improvements were being made in things pertaining to the outer temple, it soon became evident that the Spirit of God was working specially in the hearts of the people. We have now a goodly number who are hoping in the mercy of Christ, mostly in the morning of life, but among them several heads of families, and others are yet in deep concern of mind. Stillness and solemnity have characterized the work, and the agency of God in it has been most prominent, and *to him be all the glory.*"

ILLINOIS—*Revival in Dallas City.*—In September last I visited Dallas City by request of ministers to look after its spiritual interests—found a nine-pin alley in full operation—music and dancing abundant—a stone meeting-house used for dancing—and no organized church of any denomination. It is a place of very recent origin but very rapid growth, and considerable commercial importance. Population 500. I went to deliver a message from the Lord Jesus Christ—called upon the men in their business and at their houses, and saw a gradual change. At the end of four months, there was an awakened attention to preaching. January 11th, a protracted meeting was commenced, lasting three weeks. Bro. W. Salter of Burlington, Iowa, came and preached a week—the Holy Spirit was present from the first. On the 17th, we formed a Congregational church of nineteen members—and at its close it reached twenty-nine. A happier company I never saw than when the nineteen stood up and covenanted to be the Lord's, and to love each other. Bro. Asa Turner spent a few days with me also. Lo, what hath God wrought! A. L. P.

CONVICTS CONVERTS.—The Trenton (N. J.) *Democrat* says, that between thirty and forty of the inmates of the State Prison have professed conversion during the past year, and their daily conduct warrants the belief of their sincerity.

THE REVIVAL PRAYER MEETINGS.—The meetings for daily prayer are continued, not only in this city, but in many other cities and towns. The revival among the seamen is one of the most interesting features of the present time. An esteemed friend, who has been a chaplain in the navy for some 30 years, mentioned to us this week that the revival on board the North Carolina ship of war (the receiving ship of this port) was one of the most interesting events he ever witnessed.—*N. Y. Observer.*

FEDERAL CHAPLAINCIES.—Much has been said of the partiality shown by our Government for Protestant Episcopal chaplaincies. Mr. Johnson's *National Recorder*, lately noticed by us, gives some striking statistics on the subject, from which it appears that in the navy, of twenty-four chaplains, there are

Protestant Episcopal clergymen	10
Presbyterians	5
Congregationalists	4
Methodist	4
Baptist	1

This certainly is a strong preponderance for the Protestant Episcopal Church; but the army, in its twenty-three chaplains, presents the same disproportion in a still more striking degree:

Protestant Episcopal clergymen	18
Methodists	2
Presbyterian	1
Baptist	1
Romish priest	1

Thus one of the smallest sects among us, one that treats with intolerable and anti-American illiberality its sister denominations, usurps most of the patronage of the Government in this respect, having nearly a third more than all the other churches. Can anybody explain this fact? And can impartial citizens approve it? Is it not time it should be righted?—*Adv. & Jour.*

STATE NEWS.

CAN SUCH THINGS BE.—"We learn that extensive Indian killing has been, and still is occurring in the vicinity of Round Valley. Information has been received in this city, through a gentleman just from there, that within the past three weeks, from three to four hundred bucks, squaws and children, have been killed by the whites. The cause of this wholesale killing is the continued depredations by the Indians upon the stock of the settlers, and the resistance to the Reservation officials in their attempts to collect the Indians upon the Reservation. In one instance a soldier, belonging to Lieut. Dillon's command, was mortally wounded by the Indians. It is stated that the women and children are mostly spared by the settlers, and taken to the Reservation; but the bucks are more safely disposed of."—*Sonoma County Journal.*

PRICES REDUCED.—The State Printer is hereafter to receive $3 for bound and $2 for unbound copies of the State laws. A law, having this object in view, has been passed. The old scale of prices were altogether too high.

CROPS IN TULARE.—It is represented that the crops throughout the Tulare country were never more promising than at the present time. A sufficient quantity of rain has fallen to insure farmers against any probability of short crops.

MAMMOTH VEGETABLE.—The Contra Costa *Gazette* notices a cauliflower raised in the garden of Mr. Charles Lohse, of Ignacio Valley, weighing 15 pounds 6 ounces, measuring 3 feet 9 inches in circumference, and 10 inches in diameter.

STATE TREASURY.—The amount of cash on hand in the State Treasury at the commencement of business Monday morning, was $524,776 34.

SACRAMENTO OFFICERS INDICTED.—The President of the Board of Supervisors and John Leavitt and H. T. Holmes, members of that body, have been indicted by the Grand Jury for doing work for the county in violation of law.

ACCIDENT AT PLACERVILLE.—A dispatch from Placerville, dated on the 19th, says: Henry Bolskink, a German, aged thirty years, died on Saturday from injuries received in the Pacific Quartz Lead.

FATAL MINING ACCIDENTS.—Two men, names unknown, were killed last week by the caving of banks while they were mining. Two others were badly injured at Sand Hill, below Poverty Bar.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We learn from the Yreka *Union*, that a man named Charles Smith, was killed at Cherry Creek, on Tuesday, 12th inst., by a bank of earth caving upon him. Deceased was a German by birth and aged about thirty years.

CONVICTED.—Jacob Ellyes, for the killing of William McWade, has been convicted of murder in the first degree, at Stockton.

NEWS FROM FRASER RIVER.

By the *Brother Jonathan*, which arrived last Thursday, from Victoria, we have encouraging news from the Fraser river mines. The steamer brought down upwards of $80,000 in treasure, all of which is said to be in dust. The weather on the river had moderated, and there was every prospect of a brisk season in mining. There seems to be a general feeling that the "El Dorado" has been found in the upper or Canoe country, some hundreds of miles from the mouth of the river. The *Gazette* says:

The news continues exceedingly good from the Upper Fraser, and the lower country is about deserted. Laborors cannot be had at any price. Proprietors of mining claims between Hope and Yale find it impossible to engage miners, though offering very remunerative wages.

RICH DIGGINGS ON AN ISLAND.—Mr. Samuel Swift, who has been engaged in mining on an island opposite Burton's Bar, about fifty miles above Fort Yale, gives a glowing account to the *British Colonist.* His company was working with sluices.—Owing to bad weather and frosts they were unable to do much work till the latter part of February. Their claim paid remarkably well. The largest amount of dust taken out in twelve hours was 50 ounces, and in twenty four hours 70 ounces. The dirt being all ready to throw into the sluices; many a time they have made 25 ounces per day; the lowest amount made in a day was 8 ounces; the average number of hands at work was ten; the last day's work to his share, after all expenses were paid, was $125. One pan of dirt, washed the last day the claim was worked, yielded $4; the whole of the claim is at least 18 inches under water at the lowest stage of the river, and they worked it by means of a wing dam and pump.

BRIDGE RIVER DIGGINGS.—An extract from a private letter published in the *Colonist*, says that the miners on Bridge river who have already got to work are making from $10 to $50 per day, and that they have before them nearly eight months of uninterrupted good weather.

Latest Eastern News.

From the advices received by the Overland mails and by the steamer *Sonora*, we collate the following as the most interesting items of intelligence received from the States east of the Rocky Mountains.

NO EXTRA SESSION.—The following telegraphic dispatch to our Senator, Hon. Wm. M. Gwin, from the Post Master General, by authority of the President of the United States, was received at New York just prior to the sailing of the steamer for California:

WASHINGTON, March 21, 1859.

SIR:—There will be no extra session of Congress.
J. HOLT.

Hon. Wm. M. Gwin, Astor House, N. Y.

Washington Items.

March 26.—Colonel Joseph Johnson, of the first United States Cavalry, has gone to New Mexico under orders from the Government.

The Navy Department has given orders for fitting out the new sloop-of-war *Lancaster* for sea as expeditiously as possible. Its supposed destinations is the Pacific, for the purpose of looking after Walker and his new expedition to Nicaragua.

State of the Treasury.

The receipts of the United States Treasury during the week amount to $1,800,00.

The net balance in the Treasury is over $7,000,000.

Col. Lander leaves Washington on Monday, to resume the work on the South Pass wagon road, to repair damages and shorten the route.

Filibuster Expedition against Cuba.

NEW YORK, March 26.—The New York *Courier des Etats Unis* publishes a statement, which it considers reliable, disclosing the existence of an extensive secret filibustering organization for the invasion of Cuba.

The *Courier* says that the expedition is fully organized and ready to start for Cuba immediately on the receipt of instructions, which are expected by the next steamer from Havana.

It is represented that the headquarters of the expedition is in the city of New York, and that plenty of arms and ammunition are at their command in various Southern cities, and that a large number of men are ready to embark for Cuba simultaneously from different parts of the Union.

The *Courier* also says that secret agents are engaged in Cuba in preparing facilities for access in landing on the coast of Cuba.

Expedition to Arizona.

Washington, March 22.—Gen. Henningsen will leave Washington to-morrow for Savannah to collect emigrants for Arizona. The emigrants of the Arizona Association will rendezvous at Powder Horn, Texas, in July, and at El Paso, on the overland road, by the beginning of September. Three hundred men have engaged to come down the Mississippi from the West. Men are assembling in New York, Ohio, Kentucky, and Alabama.

Post-Office and Mail at Pike's Peak.

A post-office has been established at Coraville, says a despatch dated Washington, March 23d, in the Pike's Peak region, and Matthias Snyder, formerly of Virginia, has been appointed Postmaster. A contract for a daily mail to Coraville has been given to Major Ben. McCullough and B. F. Ficklin, who have made extensive arrangements for the transportation of passengers.

Decrease of Foreign Immigration.

The foreign emigration movement from Europe to the United States is, this year, even more languid than it was last year. The arrivals at New York thus far are at the average rate of 1600 emigrants a month; which, allowing for returning foreigners, would give only about 15,000 at New York for the year. As between eight and nine tenths of the emigration comes through that city, the whole movement at the rate above stated will not result at the end of the year in adding over 18,000 to the population of the United States from foreign sources.

Th Paraguay Difficulty.

The letters from Hon. Richard K. Meade, Minister to Brazil, state that the Emperor takes great interest in the difficulties between our government and Paraguay, and will strive to bring about a pacific adjustment. It is generally conceded that Lopez will consent to arrange matters amicably.

Accident on the Great Western Railway.

An accident happened on the Great Western Railway. The storm washed away the bank, and the engine ran into a chasm nearly twenty feet deep. The scene was a most horrible one. The cars were completely wrecked. The killed are as follows: Jones Boper, of Chicago; Alexander Braid, of Hamilton; G. Morgan and W. Miller, and two others whose names are not reported. About eight or ten were wounded.

The freshet on the Connecticut river continues. The water is twenty feet above low water mark.

British Man-of-War Wrecked.

NEW YORK, March 26.—Advices from Cuba, report that the British man-of-war *Jasseur* (?) was wrecked off the Island of Jamaica, on the night of the 4th of March. The officers and crew took to boats, and ten of their number were swept overboard from the boat. The boat containing the commander of the ship and nineteen men had arrived on the coast of Cuba. The other boat, containing thirty men, had not yet been heard from.

New Hampshire Election.

The New Hampshire election resulted in a complete Republican victory—Governor, Legislature, members of Congress, and all, on that side. Great efforts were made by the Democracy to break at this election, the solid phalanx of Republican members of Congress from New England, but wholly without avail, as, in the weakest of the three districts, the Republican candidate was chosen by upwards of 800 majority.

Liberal Grants for Education.

The Committee of Education, in the Legislature of Massachusetts, have made a report which will gladden the eyes of the liberal-hearted wherever they reside. It is that the fund of the State for the support of common schools be raised from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000; that $25,000 be given in aid of the Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham; that $50,000 be given to Tuft's College; and that $100,000 be devoted to the purchase, support and increase of Prof. Agassiz' Museum of Natural History.

Railroad and Telegraph to California.

The Boston correspondent of the *Alta California*, writes as follows: "In a short time Missouri and Iowa alone will have five great trunk lines of railway from the Mississippi to Kansas and Nebraska; and lines leading in the same direction across the State of Minnesota are also provided for. The man who doubts that something definite and practical towards giving all these routes an outlet to the Pacific will soon be done, is certainly behind the age. The telegraph is in advance of them. Already it is completed to Leavenworth city; and the intervening line to San Francisco, which is being pushed rapidly forward, is under contract to be completed in season to transmit the President's message, at the opening of the next Congress, across the continent, from ocean to ocean. Hoorah, then, for the Pacific railroad! In all these enterprises Boston capital is prolific, and Boston hope buoyant, as of right and duty it should be."

U. S. Senator in New Jersey.

The New Jersey Legislature have chosen T. C. Ten Eyck (Republican) United States Senator, in place of Wm. Wright, Democrat.

Parties in the next Congress.

The question of the relative strength of parties in the next House of Representatives is unsettled, and the Democrats deem their prospects as very gloomy for a majority. But, though they may not and certainly will not elect a majority of Democrats *proper*, yet there are the disaffected Northern Democrats who may come back into the ranks, and the South Americans may co-operate with the Democratic party on all national topics, which topics may be predominant.

Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

The nomination of Mr. McDuffie as Superintendent of Indian Affairs for California, was made at the instance of Mr. Nugent, the President having offered to nominate any one whom Mr. Nugent might select. His nomination was confirmed by the Senate.

CITY ITEMS.

VERDICT.—The Coroner's Jury in the case of the persons killed by the explosion of the boiler of the ferry boat *Contra Costa*, returned the following verdict on Friday of last week:

We, the Jury, find that Joseph Holsterr was from Philadelphia, and aged about 40 years, and that Henry L. Ostrander was a native of New York, and aged 30 years. That they came to their death by the explosion of one of the boilers of the steam ferry boat *Contra Costa*, on the 3d day of April, 1859, while on her passage across the bay, between this city and Oakland, and that said explosion was caused by an undue pressure of steam which was allowed to accumulate through the neglect of the engineer, Wyatt Birdsall.

For the first time somebody has been found to blame, and it is to be hoped will be punished for the neglect that caused the death of so many of his fellow men.

CITY NORMAL SCHOOL.—The Board of Education have for some time past had this subject under consideration, and have finally adopted the following plan for its organization. It provides;

1st. For a school of three classes and an Association.

2d. For the classification of the teachers, according to the results of their last annual examination. Also, for the admission to the school of the first and second classes of the High School, and any other persons who may declare, over their proper signature, that they intend to become professional teachers, and to teach in this city.

3d. Provides for the appointment of a teacher for each division or class. The teacher of 1st class to be Principal of the School.

4th. Semi-annual reports are to be made to the Board, of attendance, scholarship, and conduct. Semi-annual examinations to be held, and certificates of qualification to be issued by the Board upon the results of such examination, without further examination.

5th. Meetings to be held weekly.

6th. All teachers required to attend the school or Association.

The Association is intended to be similar in its exercises to a Teacher's Institution, for the discussion of matters pertaining to teaching and science.

The school was placed in charge of the Committee on Examination of Teachers, who will proceed immediately to organize it.

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Industrial School or House of Refuge, Frederick Hennel was elected Superintendent of the School. He will probably move out with his family and take charge of the institution in about two weeks.

SCHOOL FESTIVAL AT RUSS'S GARDEN.—The pupils of Mr. Sweet's School, in the southern part of the city, are preparing to have a pleasant festive time at Russ's Garden on Saturday of next week.

GOLD DUST.—On Monday night, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s messenger brought down nineteen bags of gold, amounting in the aggregate, to the value of $378,000.

OPPOSITION STEAMSHIP.—The Opposition Steamline ship will dispatch for Panama, the Orizaba on 5th of May.

TRIAL OF MRS. BILLMAN.—The case of Mrs. Billman for the murder of her husband, is set in the 12th District Court for the first Monday in May.

THE REYNOLDS MURDER CASE.—The jury in the case of Reynolds for the Murder of Mulloy, brought in a verdict for murder in the second degree with no recommendation for mercy.

MOUNT VERNON LADIES' ASSOCIATION.—The Vive-Regent respectfully acknowledges the receipt of remittances made by the Lady Managers, in aid of the funds of the Association, amounting to the sum of $1,896 30.

INDICTMENTS AGAINST CAPT. PENDLETON.—The United States District Attorney on Monday, submitted to the Grand Jury two more indictments against Pendleton—one for manslaughter of Francis Williams and the other for cruelly beating and withholding medical aid from the same man.

A NEW MISSION TO JAPAN.—A New York paper states that arrangements are in progress, under the auspices of some of the churches of that city, to establish a new mission in Japan. The primary object will be the introduction of Christian civilization;—the means to be used will be of a practical and educational character. The mission will consist of six persons—two of whom, Rev. S. S. Brown and the Rev. G. F. Verbeck, are clergymen; three are ladies, and the sixth, Dr. D. B. Simmons, is a physician and surgeon. The mission is under the special charge of the Reformed Dutch Church, but relies mainly on individual aid for support. Special pains will be taken to introduce all the useful and practical arts, with industrial machines, etc., into Japan, and thus prepare the way for the moral and religious instruction of the people.

MARRIED.

In Brooklyn, Alameda county, at Mr. Symmes, April 4, by the Rev. H. Gilbert, Mr. David C. Carrick, of Contra Costa county, to Miss Mary Angelico Symmes, of Otsego county, N. Y.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

In Nevada, April 13th, by Rev. J. H. Warren, Editor of the *Pacific*, Addison C. Miles to Miss Elizabeth Caldwell.

In Sacramento, April 17th by Rev. Mr. Benton, J. W. Robertson, of Sacramento, to Miss E. S. Baker, formerly of New York.

In Suisun City, April 13th, by the Rev. Mr. Augustus Morrill, of Sacramento, to Miss Camilla A. Lanham, of Suisun City.

In Suisun City, April 12th, by the Rev. P. O. Clayton, Mr. Sampson Smith to Mrs. Susan Hopkins.

In Napa Valley, April 10th, John Parks to Miss Louisa Bergin.

In Hot Spring Township, Napa county, March 17th, B. F. Rector to Miss J. A. Crow.

In Shasta Valley, April 3d, by J. W. Evans, Esq., Mr. Henry H. Clark to Miss Susan H. Blanchard.

In Los Angeles, April 4th, Mr. Gov. Scholds to Miss Mary Steel.

DIED.

In this city, April 15th, Joseph McCready, of Philadelphia, aged 68 years.

At Dutch Flat, April 8th, George F., son of Francis Lawrence, of this city, aged 24 years.

At Penn Valley, Nevada county, April 13th, Mrs. Malinda Weller, wife of N. Weller, aged 18 years.

At North Bloomfield, Nevada county, April 6th, Mr. Charles Smith, aged about 28 years.

In Mariposa, April 12th, Michael McDonnell, aged 42 years.

At Grass Valley, April 13th, Caroline G., wife of M. M. Metcalf, aged 19 years and 10 months.

In this city, April 6th, Mrs. B. Gardener, formerly of Philadelphia, aged 33 years.

In this city, April 16th, Thos. Shannon, a native of New Ross, County Waxford, Ireland, aged 35 years.

THE LIFE-FORCE OF THE GREAT AMERICAN SYSTEM.—This is the subject of a lecture to be delivered this evening, at Musical Hall, by the Rev. Dr. Peck, being the last of a series of lectures to aid in the construction of a new church for the Powell Street Methodist Episcopal Society in place of the one they now occupy. The subject, alike interesting to the patriot and Christian, and the well-known ability of the speaker, should fill the Hall to its utmost capacity.

WATER-CURE AND MOTORPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT.
ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS.

DR. BARLOW J. SMITH,
Graduate of the New York Hygieo Therapeutic College,
Has opened a First-Class Water-Cure and Motorpathic Establishment in the large and pleasant house formerly occupied by Mrs. Tilden, on

SEVENTH STREET, BETWEEN I AND J,
Sacramento.

THE ESTABLISHMENT IS THE FIRST on the Pacific coast that combines all the advantages of Hygienic medication, and will be equal to any in the Atlantic States or Europe.

By the treatment of Dr. Smith, all *curable* diseases, acute or chronic, can be cured. His *theory* of disease is not that of the old school, hence his practice is not to destroy the vitality and diminish the powers of life by the lancet, cupping, leeching, blistering, burning, purging, and vomitting, means so destructive to real health. Those suffering from weak and inflamed EYES, BRONCHIAL and CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS, DISEASES OF THE HEART, LUNGS, LIVER, KIDNEYS, DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, APOPLEXY, FITS, PARALYSIS, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, FEVER OF ALL TYPES, FEVER AND AGUE, PUTRID SORE THROAT, CROUP, SCROFULOUS DISEASES, PILES, PROLAPSUS, INFLAMATION OF THE BOWELS, CHRONIC AND ACUTE DIARRHÆA, should try the advantages of this institution before taking poisonous drugs, and thus lessening their chances of a permanent recovery.

☞ CANCERS cured by an entirely new process.

Bone Setting.

Dr. Smith has a knowledge of the ART OF BONE SETTING, so successfully practiced by Dr. Benoni Sweet, of Connecticut, and is the only one in California familiar with his peculiar system. Water is by far the most effectual curative agent in all cases of broken bones, dislocations, sprains, bruises, &c., &c.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

The arrangements of the institution are particularly adapted to the successful treatment of uterine diseases and displacements, curvatures of the spine, &c. Dr. Smith will give special attention to this class of diseases, which, according to the decision of the State Medical Board, are alarmingly prevalent in California. Women anticipating confinement will be accomodated with pleasant and separate apartments, the best medical and surgical attention and nurses in the State, and every convenience calculated to render parturition easy and natural, at even less expense than the ordinary charges of physicians.

Gymnasium.

The institution will have a Gymnasium, with various appliances adapted to all degrees of physical strength, where ladies either connected with the institution or not, can take judicious and healthful exercises.

Electro-Chemical and Vapor Baths.

The Electro-Chemical Baths, now conceded to be so valuable when judiciously applied, in eradicating the effects of the POISON OAK, and other poisons, both mineral and vegetable, and in the treatment of Rheumatic, Neuralgic, Paralytic and Cutaneous diseases, will be administered to patients without extra charge.

Insanity and other Mental Derangements.

Dr. Smith having been a teacher of Phrenology, the acknowledged science of mind, and being familiar with the different temperaments which constitute the basis of mental and physical vigor, he is the better enabled to diagnose and treat the diseases of the mind—insanity in all its forms, &c., &c.

Those having friends afflicted with insanity, should call on Dr. Smith, who will satisfy them of his thorough knowledge of the human mind in its healthy and diseased condition.

NEW YORK, August 1, 1858.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: This certifies that Dr. Barlow J. Smith is a graduate of the New York Hygeio Therapeutic College, which college has a regular charter from the Legislature of the State, and is authorized to grant Diplomas conferring on its students all and the same privileges and immunities in relation to the practice of the healing art, that is conferred by the Diplomas of any Allopathic or other Medical College in this country.

Dr. Smith has also devoted much attention to Phrenology, especially in its connections with Physiology and Pathology, a portion of the time under the instructions of Fowler & Wells of this city, and has labored *successfully* as a teacher and lecturer on these subjects.

R. T. TRALL, M. D.
Principal N. Y. Hygeio Therapeutic College.

Complimentary Resolutions.

At a close of a course of ten lectures on Phrenology and Physiology by Dr. Barlow J. Smith, at the Hygeio Medical College, New York, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the medical class, with the request for their publication in the Phrenological and Water Cure Journals:

WHEREAS, We have listened with pleasure and profit to a course of lectures by our fellow-student, Dr. B. J. Smith, on Phrenology and Physiology, and as we deem the *science* of Phrenology as connected with Physiology, of the utmost importance, therefore,

Resolved, That in Dr. Smith we recognize a teacher of whom this College may well be proud, and that he is capable of reflecting honor upon the sciences he so ably demonstrates.

Resolved, That his discoveries in Physiology claim our highest attention and regard as reformers and students of nature.

Resolved, That we highly appreciate Dr. Smith's application of Phrenology to the study and diagnosis of disease; and that as students of medicine we have derived principles of diagnosis which are of inestimable value, being enabled to determine, from an examination of the head, to what particular disease a person is predisposed.

Resolved, That as the principles of Phrenology by which Dr. Smith determines the healthy or diseased condition of the body are original, not having been claimed or set forth by any other individual, he deserves great credit for their discovery.

Resolved, That as Dr. Smith intends to leave our institution soon for a permanent residence in California, with a view to the dissemination of these truths and the principles of Hygiene, as taught at this College, we heartily recommend him to the friends of our cause wherever he may locate.

(Signed) A. T. HAMILTON, M. D., B. W. CHILDS, M. D., E. H. PHILLIPS, M. D., } *Committee.*

Dr. Smith will attend patients in all parts of the city, so far as he can consistently with the interests of those in the institution.

Persons can be accommodated with Baths and treatment at the institution without board if desired.

THOMAS HILL will attend to the business department of the institution.

The families of Dr. Smith and Mr. Hill will reside in the institution, and no pains or expense will be spared to make it a pleasant and health-restoring home for invalids.

A limited number of persons desiring PHYSIOLOGICAL DIET can be accomodated.

TERMS:

Consultations, verbal or by letter, ...FREE.
For Board and Treatment, per week, ...$20 to $30 00
(according to the attention required.)
Examination, with verbal advice for home treatment, ...5 00
" written " 10 00
Letters of inquiry promptly answered, and Circulars sent on application.

BARLOW J. SMITH, M. D.

References.

Messrs. D. O. Mills, Sacramento.	Mr. C. T. Fay, San Francisco.
Chas. Crocker, "	Hon. Gilbert A. Grant, "
L. Upson, "	F. P. Tracy, "
Isaac Lohman, "	Rich. Chenery, "
J. B. Wooster, "	J. A. Banks, "
Thos. Gardner, "	P. L. Weaver, "
L. A. Booth, "	S. A. Ballou, Plumas Co.
H. P. Osborn, "	P. P. Caine, Oroville.
C. Cole, "	F. E. Cannon, Butte Co.
Mark Hopkins, "	

TO THE PUBLIC.

Dr. Smith having established a first class Water Cure and Motorpathic Institution in this city, and feeling a great interest in the success of such an Institution, based upon natural and rational principles of the healing art, I have taken charge of the business department. Dr. Smith is a graduate of a regularly chartered Medical College, a thorough Physician by nature, as well as education, and I can assure those who consult him and adopt his treatment, that they will rejoice in the inspiration of returning health, and verify all that is said in his favor.

THOMAS HILL,
Late of Hill, Wooster & Co.

Motorpathy, or Movement Cure.

Of MOTORPATHY, it is only necessary to say here that Peter Henry Ling, the originator of this system, was a Swede, and that his system has been practiced in Sweden in an institution sustained by Government, for nearly forty years, and that it has received the highest commendations from several governments, commissions of inquiry, and physicians of the highest standing.

BAYARD TAYLOR, who was treated in the institution at Stockholm, thus speaks of it:

"Ling's system not only aims at reducing to a *science* the muscular development of the body, but by means of both active and passive movements, at reaching the seat of the disease and stimulating the various organs of the body to a healthy action. In the former of these, Ling has certainly succeeded; there is no other system of muscular training that will bear comparison with his. During the time of my attendance I could not help but notice the effect of the discipline upon the patients, especially the children. The weak and listless gradually strengthened themselves; the pale and sallow took color and lively expression; the crippled and paralytic recovered the use of their limbs—in short, all, with the exception of a few hypocondriacs, exhibited very marked improvement. There was no voluntary exercise, everybody was being exercised upon. The result of my observations and experience was that Ling's system of physical education is undoubtedly the best in the world, and that as a remedial agent in all cases of congenital weakness or deformity, as well as for those diseases which arise from deranged circulation, its value can scarcely be over-estimated."

There are several institutions in the United States established upon this system, of which we will mention that of Charles F. Taylor, M. D., in New York city, the celebrated institution of Dr. Hamilton, of Rochester, N. Y., (exclusively for women,) and that of Dr. Halsted, at Round Hill, Northampton Mass.

Hydropathy.

The success and advantages of Hydropathy over the old system of poisonous drug medication, are well known.

In the use of water, Dr. Smith does not rely upon COLD water alone, but upon water of all temperatures, according to the strength of the patient and the nature of the disease, *in connection* with all other hygienic conditions, such as AIR, ELECTRICITY, DIET, REST, EXERCISE, &c., &c. Neither does he believe water will "wash out all diseases," as some Allopaths are ignorant or malicious enough to charge upon Hydropathists; but as water enters more largely into the constituents of the body than all other elements combined—the new-born infant being composed of about *ninety* per cent. of water, the adult of about *eighty* per cent., and as water forms about *ninety* parts of one hundred of blood, the fluid which supplies every part with its vitality—consequently the human system has more affinity with water and yields more readily to its influence than to any and all other elements known to the *materia medica*. Those who have seen its power and given it a fair trial never go *back* to drugs. Wherever there is disease, there is generally inflammation, and what will absorb heat so readily and surely as water? You who are sick, ask yourselves if there *can* be any affinity between your systems and poisonous drugs. A few years since there was not an advocate of Hydropathy, now there are hundreds of thousands in the United States and Europe to testify in its behalf. Try it and you will bless the day. [ap 7.

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S. P. TAYLOR, S. L. JAMES, } Proprietors.
mar10-3mo

Friends of Humanity!—To you (always disposed to aid the suffering) it may appear incredible, after in vain trying all the "wonderful" medicines of the day, that one application externally, and a few drops taken internally, of my (genuine) "ELECTRIC OIL," will so very suddenly relieve the sufferer from the most violent pains; yet it is a fact, as testified to by good men and good women, whose names are at my office.

Not any have used it without deriving some special benefit within an hour, and many are they who have been perfectly cured of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Spinal and Bronchial Complaints, Croup, Tic Doloreux, Cramps, Felons, Piles, Sprains and Bruises, Cuts and Wounds, Swelled Glands and Stiff Joints, Scrofula and Erysipelas, Sore Nipples and Swelled Breast, Salt Rheum and Cankers in the Mouth or Stomach, Eruptions and all kinds of Sores, (Headache and Toothache in five to ten minutes;) also, Chilblains and Sore or Tender Feet. It will be seen that I do not profess to cure everything, but only a certain class of complaints—all of which are curable on simple Electric and Chemical principles, through the affinities of my "Electric Oil" and the Nervo-vital Fluid of the human body.

The modus operandi of progressing and ever changeable Rheumatic pain, is imperfectly understood by mankind, whether its location is the membrane or covering of the nerves, inflamed by derangement, (like the coating of an inflamed stomach,) or some disturbance of the electric fluid itself; certain it is that my "Electric Oil" is readily absorbed into, if it does not actually supply a needed deficiency in, and equalize the circulation of that great principle of human organization.

After trying everything else, give my ELECTRIC OIL one simple trial.

Prof. CHAS. DE GRATH,
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SILVER PLATED WARE.
QUARTZ WORK
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WATCHES REPAIRED WITH CARE AND WARRANTED,
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WATCH
MADE OF
GOLD OF THEIR OWN DIGGING,
Can have it done by forwarding the Gold to the undersigned, at his address as above, where also may be found a fine assortment of
PATENT LEVER MOVEMENTS,
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SONORA,
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At 9 o'clock, A. M., punctually.

Passengers by the P. M. S Co's line are landed on their arrival at Panama upon the wharf at the Railroad terminus, by the Company's steam ferry-boat, and are transported by the Panama Railroad Company, immediately
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Where the steamers of the U. S. Mail S. S. Co. are expected to be in readiness to convey them to New York or New Orleans.

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Treasure for shipment will be received on board the steamer until 12 o'clock, midnight,
TUESDAY, APRIL 19th.
No merchandise freight will be received on board after 3 o'clock P. M. of
APRIL 19th,
And a written order must be procured at the Company's office for its shipment.
For freight or passage, apply to
FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents,
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MARK YOUR LINEN!
TO BE CONVINCED THAT GEO. H. WOOD is making the best STENCIL PLATES and INDELIBLE INK, for marking Clothes, Napkins, &c., call and see specimens on exhibition, No. 180 Washington street, (Tylers' Bookstore,) San Francisco.
☞ Wedding and Visiting Cards neatly engraved. [feb24-tf

Musical Instruments, Toys, &c.—J. F. Atwill, No. 172 Washington street, has just completed some extensive alterations and adornments in his store, which, on entering yesterday we were glad to see presenting so elegant an appearance. An entirely new arrangement has been effected, new and handsome oil cloths, and finishing throughout being among the improvements. Everything in the shape of toys, musical instruments (from grand seven octave pianos down to the smallest music-making instrument,) can be found at Atwill's. He has also imported the largest and most complete stock of sheet music to be found on the Pacific Coast. The store is in reality a "curiosity shop," which strangers in our city would do well to visit, if only for the variety and beauty of the articles on exhibition.—*S. F. mes.* mar10-1t

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TO THE
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—AND—
Citizens of California and Oregon.

THE UNDERSIGNED, KNOWN IN THIS COMMUNITY for several years past, as a Nurseryman and Fruit Grower, having made arrangements with several of the most reliable Nurserymen and Gardeners, of this State, for a supply of their choicest productions, has opened a Depot in this city for their sale at
Nos. 112 and 114 FRONT STREET,
Two Doors North of Washington.
Also at 95 D St, above 3d, Marysville, in charge of Mr. Geo. Laws,

Where he will continue to keep, during the planting season, a large stock and complete assortment of
FRUIT, SHADE & ORNAMENTAL TREES
Ornamental Shrubs; Hardy and Green House Plants; Fresh Garden and Flower Seeds; Grape Vines, Blackberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, &c.

And in fact, every desirable article to be obtained in this branch of trade. In the present incipient stage of many of our Nurseries, the want, at a central point, of an establishment of the kind above named, where miscellaneous orders can be correctly and promptly filled, and where trees of an advanced age can be had, is too apparent to require comment.

He has therefore entered upon the duties of supplying this want, hoping by close application to business and unremitting efforts to please, to merit and receive a liberal share of patronage.

JASON L. SANFORD.
San Francisco, Dec. 10, 1858. *jan13-3m

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LOCATED near the Steamship and Steamboat Landings, renders it convenient for the traveling public. The House is well arranged for Families and single persons.

The reputation of this House is too well known to require comment.

This, the first Temperance House opened in the State of California, is still conducted on the same plan which has given it the enviable name it has so long enjoyed.

The continued support of a liberal traveling public is solicited.

A. SMITH, SUCCESSOR TO
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jy18] [6m

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NATHANIEL GRAY HAS TAKEN that large brick building, 156 Sacramento st., corner of Webb, and is now prepared to furnish everything required for
Funeral Arrangements, Coffins,
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Plates and Screws,
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N. B.—His facilities are such that he is prepared, at all times, to ship bodies to any part of the world.
☞ Lead Coffins made and forwarded to any part of the State.
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OFFER TO THE PUBLIC CHOICE TEAS at the following prices:
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75 cts ℔ for very choice Oolong;
37½ cts ℔ for Young Hyson;
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Ten per cent. cheaper than at any other store in the city.
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The wide reputation which Dr. J. Hostetter's "Stomach Bitters" have attained during the past year bespeaks its excellence in a more forcible manner than any words which we can offer. It renovates, purifies, and strengthens the system, and aids the stomach in the performance of its functions. It is regarded on all sides as a sovereign specific, and, therefore, to procure it in the best possible way, should be the object of the public. We commend it with more than usual zeal and confidence, believing and knowing, as we do, that it stands foremost of the many preparations of the day, for imparting strength, vigor and tone to the system, and possessing the curative powers for all similar diseases arising from a disordered stomach. In the most severe cases of cramp, diarrhea, and weakness in the stomach, the "Bitters" have been rigidly tested, and always with the greatest success.

As a Tonic, Hostetter's Bitters are most delightful, especially before meals.

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CAUTION:—The genuine are put up in full quart bottles, with the name "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" blown on the glass, also stamped on the cap covering the cork, with the autograph of "Hostetter & Smith" on the label. We give this caution in order that persons may not be deceived by any of the numerous counterfeits and imitations now in market.

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THERMOMETER CHURNS—All sizes.
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Self-control.

"Mother," cried a little girl, rushing into the room where a lady sat reading—"Mother! John struck me in the face with all his might! O dear! O dear! It hurt so!"

And the child pressed her hand against her cheek, and threw her head backwards and forwards, as if she was in great pain.

The lady's face reddened instantly, and the book fell from her hand to the floor. Starting up, she went hurriedly from the room. There was anger in her heart against John, and in the blindness of her sudden indignation he resolved to punish him with a severe chastisement. But ere she reached the apartment in which her child had been playing, she suddenly paused, and stood still. A timely thought glancing through her mind, had arrested her steps.

"This will not do. I must control myself," she said, speaking half-aloud. Then, after a resolute strife with her angry feelings, the mother went back to the room where she had left her weeping child, and sitting down in her old place, said, with as calm and steady a voice as she could assume:

"Agnes, let me see your cheek."

"O dear! how it hurts," sobbed Agnes, as she came to her mother's side, her hand still pressed to her face.

The lady gently removed her hand, and examined the little girl's cheek. There was a red mark as if a blow had been received; but no evidence of a bruise.

"Agnes," said the mother, now speaking very camly and gently, yet with a firmness that at once subdued the excitement of her child's mind, "I want you to stop crying and tell me all about this trouble with John."

The child's tears ceased to flow, and she looked up into her mother's face.

"Agnes, who gave the first provocation in this matter, you or John?"

"John struck me in the face," replied the child, evincing a great deal of angry feeling toward her brother.

"Why did he strike you?"

Agnes was silent.

"Who saw the trouble between you and John?"

"Why, Mary saw it. She'll tell you John struck me in the face with all his might."

"Tell Mary that I wish to see her."

Agnes went for her sister. When they returned the mother said:

"Now, Mary, tell me about this trouble with John and Agnes."

"You saw him strike me, didn't you Mary?" said Agnes, with the eagerness of resentment.

"I will question Mary," said the mother, "and when I am doing so, you, Agnes, must have nothing to say. After Mary has finished, then you can correct her statement, if you wish to do so. Now, Mary, say on."

"Well, mother, I'll tell you just how it was,' said Mary. "Agnes was teasing John, and John got angry."

"And struck his sister." There was a tone of severity in the mother's voice.

"I think the blow was accidental," said Mary. John declared that it was, and tried his best to comfort Agnes; even promising to give her his pet kitten, if she would stop crying, and not make trouble by telling you. But she was angry, and would not listen to him."

"Tell me just what occurred, Mary, and then I shall know exactly how far both were to blame."

"Well," answered Mary, "John and I were playing checkers, and Agnes would, every now and then, steal up behind John and push his elbow when he was making a move. It worried him, and he asked her over and over again not to do so. But she didn't mind what he said. At last John pushed the board from him and wouldn't play any longer. Still Agnes seemed bent on annoying him. John got a book and sat down near the window to read. He had not been there long before Agnes stole up behind him, whipped the book out of his hand, and ran away. John sprang after her, and they had a struggle for the book, in which Agnes got a blow upon the face. I was looking at them, and I think the blow was accidental. It seemed so at the time, and John declares that he did not mean to strike her. That is all, mother."

"Call your brother," said the lady, in a subdued voice. John entered the room in a few moments. He was pale, and looked troubled.

"My son," said the mother, speaking without apparent excitement, yet with a touch of sorrow in her voice, "did you strike Agnes on purpose?"

The boy's lips quivered, but no answer came through them. He looked into his mother's eyes for a moment or two, until tears blinded him, and then he laid his face down upon her bosom and sobbed. With love's tenderest instinct, the mother drew her arm tightly around her boy, and then there was silence for nearly the space of a minute.

"It was an accident, I am sure," whispered the mother, placing her lips close to the ear of the boy.

"Indeed it was!" John answered back with earnestness. "My hand slipped as I tried to get my book away from her, and it struck her in the face. I am so sorry."

What less could the mother do than kiss with ardor the fair brow of her boy, against whom, under the influence of anger, she had passed a hasty judgment. She almost shuddered as she thought of the unjust punishment she had come nigh inflicting while blind from sudden excitement!

"The chief blame, I see, rests with Agnes." said the lady, turning with some severity of voice and countenance toward her little girl, who now stood with the aspect of a culprit instead of an accuser.

"It was her fun, mother," John spoke up quickly. "She loves to tease, you know, and I was wrong to get angry."

John and Mary went out and left their mother alone with Agnes. When the little girl joined her brother and sister, some time afterwards, she had a sober face, like one whose spirit was not at ease with itself. She had been guilty of a double wrong, and had come near drawing down upon her innocent brother an unjust punishment. So clearly had her mother brought this to her view, that shame followed conviction, and she was now ready to acknowledge her fault, and promise better conduct in future.

But the one who profited most by this scene of trouble, was the children's mother. After all was harmonized again, and she was alone with her own thoughts, she lifted a heart of thankfulness for self control, and prayed that she might ever possess her spirit in calmness. *—Ladies' Home Magazine.*

We cannot all of us be beautiful, but the pleasantness of a good-humored look is denied to none. We can all of us increase and strengthen the family affections.

COST OF WAR.

It has been remarked more than once of late that we are one of the most warlike nations of the world. Certainly, if we were to judge by the blood-and-gunpowder articles with which the daily press every now and then comes out about going to war with somebody or other, most frequently with our mother-country, Great Britain, we should say it is true. It is not in our line to discuss the moral aspect of such a question, and we will not essay to look at it on its political side; but we have been extracting some figures from the last report of the Register of the Treasury, which speak with trumpet-tongued and most golden eloquence about the commercial view of it, and we wish to draw the attention of our readers to them for a moment, as showing the *indirect* cost of war. Of the immense *direct* expense, the Report of course has nothing to say.

We find that Russia—our good friend, who would rather have her children learn the American language than the English—buys from us for the supply of her whole sixty-six millions of people somewhat less than four and one-half millions worth of goods—less than even Holland, with a twentieth, or Brazil, with a tenth part of her population. England, on the other hand, is our customer, not only for more than any other nation, but for more than all others put together. Our exports thither were in 1856-7, $222,706,852, about 61½ per cent. of our whole export trade; in 1857-8, they were $204,049,595, about 68 per cent. of the whole; so little difference did it make, that in the former year we sent her a balance of $46,123,450 in specie, nearly equal to all the gold furnished by California, whereas last year we drew from her a balance in gold, of $2,984,897. Our imports thence were, in 1856-7, $172,592,080, about 48 per cent., and in 1857-8, $155,023,602, or about 45 per cent of the whole. Nor is this all. It will be seen by looking at the tables, that last year our imports from China, South America, and the Spanish dependencies amounted to $48,163,680 more than our exports to the same, while our imports from Britain were $76,460,043 less than our exports. This furnishes some measure of the extent to which she is our banker in transactions with third parties. About one in three of the shipmasters, who leave San Francisco for the westward, either carries with him a letter of credit on Great Britain, or knows that he will find one awaiting him to buy his cargo with in Manila, Shanghae, Singapore, Batavia, Calcutta, or wherever he may be bound for. Lastly, our shipping on the 30th of June, 1858, was as follows:

Registered tonnage, foreign trade and whalers, sailing vessels, tons	2,421,715	
Steamers	78,027	2,499,742
Enrolled, coasting and fishery, sailing	1,850,723	
Steam	651,363	2,502,086
Licensed, under 20 tons		47,980
Total		5,049,808

This is within 100,000 tons of the mercantile marine that was under the British flag only six months before, say,

British, sailing vessels	24,480;	tons,	3,981,494	
Steamers	1,697;	"	386,462	4,367,956
Colonies, sailing vessels	8,615			780,116
Steamers	239			
Total under British flag				5,148,072

and neither is approached by any other commercial marine that exists, or ever existed in the world. What portion of our marine is positively employed in conducting the trade with Great Britain, we have no means of knowing, but taking the same proportion as that of our whole trade, it would be 1,349,860 tons, navigated by about 45,000 seamen.

Let us now see what would be the effect of a war with England on the above interests. It is clear that 62 per cent. of our exporting merchants, and 47 per cent. (more or less) of our importers, with somewhat over a fourth of our whole shipping, would at once find their occupation gone. This of course extends not merely to the merchants themselves with their families, but to their clerks and employees in every shape, to the country dealer who collects the produce, the railroad, canal, and coasting steamer which convey it to Boston, New York, New Orleans, &c., for shipment, and lastly, to the Western farmer and Southern planter who furnish the cargoes to export, as well as the down-east lumberer and ship-builder who furnishes the ships to carry them; "One wide ruin would engulf them all." By and by, those who were not swamped outright, would begin to find a plank or two to float them. Our ships could no longer show the stripes and stars in Liverpool or London, but by proper management they could be sold to Dutchmen, Hamburgers, Swedes or Danes, under whose flags they would be welcome there; our produce could not go from our ports to theirs direct, but by making the trip first to Antwerp or Amsterdam, it would be purified of its taint and become admissible. Our seamen could no longer navigate our ships, but they would find employment, (uncommonly like that of a pirate,) on board our privateers. Our commerce with the rest of the world would be carried on at enormous cost of insurance, and our banking business done through Great Britain would be at an end entirely, not so much from the interruption of communication, as from the total destruction of credit and confidence that must ensue. And all this expense of commissions to Dutchmen and Danes for carrying on our business a great deal worse than we do it ourselves, wages to their sailors for sailing our ships, extra freight for the double voyage both ways, ruinous insurance, and premium on silver dollars to take the place of bills on London,—not to mention the diminished revenue to the national treasury that must result from the inevitable and great diminution of the trade carried on in this way is the price we should have to pay for our whistle. That Great Britain would suffer more than we should, (supposing it true, though it is very doubtful, since our trade with her is just about one-fourth of her whole commerce,) is equivalent to saying that our loss would be rendered a permanent one by our best customer (and only available friend, in case of any serious difficulty,) being injured more deeply than ourselves;—very poor consolation! That we would use our own flour and cotton to feed and clothe our own workmen for manufacturing our own goods, is equivalent to saying that we would like to lose all the profit upon the three or four hundred millions that form the aggregate of our imports and exports since there is no other existing, nor conceivable, motive to hinder us from doing it now, without the expensive and disgraceful accessory of a war. It may make some small men feel big to talk lightly and boastfully of a war with England, but it would be more business-like, more accordant with common sense, to speak of it as we do of the pestilence, the hurricane or the earthquake, and to use every means that prudence can suggest, as far as duty will permit, to avert so fearful a disaster to ourselves and to the human race. The people of Great Britain and of the United States stand as two friends, with mutual interests, and they cannot quarrel without mutual sacrifices. In some hot blooded dispute on a point of honor, the gauntlet may be thrown down by one, to be picked up too hastily by the other, and ere we are aware of it, we may find ourselves involved in a war about a trifle that could have been settled by diplomacy. But the idea, that either nation should deliberately calculate upon any profit to result from a conflict, or should engage in strife with the illusion that its foe would be therein the greater loser, where both would suffer loss, we hope never to see entertained.

Mercantile Gazette

Financial Integrity of California.

It was to be supposed that the good faith shown by the people of California in assuming the legal obligation of a debt of $4,000,000, created in violation of the constitution, and for which they were in a great degree not even morally responsible, would have forever silenced the malice of certain libellers of the fair fame of our State. Not so, for we find that the New York *Evening Post* is possessed of a sufficiently contemptible spirit to be guilty of the following gratuitous slur:

In the funding of the State debt of California several years ago, a fraud appears to have been committed, by which innocent parties are now likely to suffer. Bonds, known as the old issue, were issued in exchange for warrants that had been purloined from the Treasurer's office; these bonds were converted last year into new bonds; and the State now refuses to pay the interest on them, and in turn sues the party who presented the warrants.

This pettifogging act on the part of California savors very strongly of the spirit which once actuated Mississippi, and in point of amount is an analogous case. It is to be regretted that at this late day the State should forfeit the good name which she had gained from the honorable course heretofore pursued.

The facts here shown are correct—the slander of California, however, is pointless. A sovereign State is not an individual that can act upon his own responsibility, and rectify his own errors of either omission or commission. The finances of a commonwealth are entrusted to parties who have but the law to guide them in their administration. Should the present treasurer pay the interest on the bonds in question, he would be responsible through his sureties for the act, and whatever the circumstances under which the present holders have come into possession of the new bonds, the question of their validity belongs to the courts, and not to the decision of individuals. A citizen of California can look this penny-a-liner of the *Post* in the face, and defy him to cite a parallel among her sister States of financial integrity such as she has exhibited.—*Idem.*

SNOW SPOUTS.—A singular performance of the wind, says the Sierra *Citizen*, is noticed on the hillsides near Monte Cristo; air currents strike a snow drift, and piercing it catch the dry flakes, bearing them forth and rising in the shape of water spouts at sea. Frequently, a number of the spirals form and unite at a height of from thirty to fifty feet when they separate and fall like water spray. This phenomenon, while it resembles the water spout as perfectly as could be, is more astonishing, and it certainly belongs to the most remarkable order of natural wonders.

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Persons arriving by the Sacramento, Stockton, Alviso or Napa boats will easily find this house, by walking directly up the street they land at about four blocks, to

124 AND 126 JACKSON STREET,

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STILL CONTINUES TO GIVE BETTER BEDS AND BETter board, for the Prices charged, than any other establishment in San Francisco.

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feb3-1y F E WEYGANT.

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COFFEE.—Java, Mocha, Rio, Costa Rica, Sandwich Island, Manilla; Do. Ground, Chartres' and Bovee's; Do. Ground Pure Java, Elliot & Co's brand.

SUGAR.—Loaf, Crushed and powdered in bbls., half bbls., boxes, and by the pound; Do. Yellow Refined, Coffee Crushed, China, and Sandwich Island.

SYRUP.—East Boston, San Francisco Sugar House, and Golden Syrup, by the barrel, keg of eight gallons, five gallons, or by the single gallon; Do. Sandwich Island Molasses.

TEA.—Fine Young Hyson, Common ditto, Fine Gunpowder and Imperial, Extra Superior Hyson, Ooloong, Souchong, Pouchong, Congo, and Breakfast Teas. N. B. Black Teas in great variety, to suit all tastes, the price being no guide as to the choice of different tea drinkers.

Provisions.

Beans,
Beef, Smoked,
Bacon,
Butter, California fresh in rolls or tins,
Butter, Goshen, in tubs or firkins,
Cracked Wheat,
Codfish.
Crackers, Soda, Sugar, Pic-Nic, and Ginger,
Farina Crackers and Jenny Lind Cakes,
Corn Meal,
Corn Starch,
Cheese, of New York or California,
do. Swiss or Sap Sago,
Eggs,
Flour, Superfine and Extra,
do. Buckwheat,
Farina and Arrow Root,
Hams, Billing's & Barbers,
Herrings, in tins,
Hominy, coarse and fine,
Lard,
Maccaroni,
Mince Meat in Jars,
Mackerel, in 1-2 bbls. or kitts,
Oat Meal,
Peas, Split,
Pork, Pearl Barley,
Rice, whole or ground,
Salt, in boxes or bags,
Sago,
Tapioca,
Tongues, Smoked,
Vermicelli.

Fruits, etc.

Apple, dried,
do. fresh in cans or bottles,
Almonds,
Assorted French preserved fruits
Assorted American do
Barberry Sauce,
Cherries, preserved or fresh in cans or bottles,
Citron, dried or preserved,
Currants, Zante,
do. Pie Fruit,
Currant Jelly, English and American,
Chow Chow,
Chinese Preserved Ginger,
Canary Seed,
Dried Peaches, New York and Chile,
Figs.
Honey, in cans
Jams and Jellies, all kinds of English and American; pints and quarts of glass, and 1-lb. and 2-lb. tins and pots,
Lemon and Orange Peel,
Limes,
Pie Fruits, assorted, by the bottle or dozen bottles, English or American,
Prunes, in fancy boxes or by the pound,
Quinces, Preserved,
Pine Apple, in tin,
Raisins, Malaga or Sultana,
Raspberries and Raspberry Jam,
Strawberries, Jelly and Jam,
Tamarinds, in glass,
Tomatoes,
Whortleberries,
Walnuts.

Spices, etc.

Allspice, whole or ground,
Broma,
Currie Powder,
Cayenne Pepper,
Caraway Seed,
Cream Tartar,
Cloves, whole or ground,
Cinnamon, whole or ground,
Chocolate, Prepared Cocoa, Cocoa Shells, Cracked Cocoa,
Burnett's and Preston & Merrill's flavoring Extracts of Lemon Rose, Vanilla, Celery, Nutmeg, Peach, Orange, &c.
Ginger, Gelatine,
Hops
Irish Moss,
Isinglass,
Mustard, French in oil,
do English, dry,
do California, do.
Mace, whole or ground,
Nutmeg, whole or ground,
Olive Oil,
Pepper, whole or ground,
Salaratus,
Sage, Thyme and Majoram,
Super Carbonate Soda,
Worcestershire and all other English Sauces.
Yeast Powder, Donnolly's, Preston & Merrill's and Andrews" various other brands,

Pickles, Preserved Meats, etc.

Anchovies.
Capers,
Catsup, Tomato, Walnut and Mushroom,
Corn, in cans,
Clams, do.
Chicken, do,
English Pickles, Mixed Vegetables, Cauliflower. Onions, Walnuts and Piccalilly,
Lime Juice.
Lobster, do
Olives, French and Spanish,
Oysters, Fields', Kensitt's and Batty & Co..
Pickled Cucumbers, English, American and Californian,
Potted Tongue, Hams, &c., by
Pepper Sauce,
Sardines, Tomatoes,
Vinegar, pure Cider,
do imitation do.
do from pure Los Angeles Wine,
do from English Malt for table.

Oils, Candles, etc.

Alcohol,
Burning Fluid,
Candles, Patent Sperm, Pure Sperm, Chemical, Chrystaline, best Adamantine and Common, in boxes, cartoons and by the pound,
Oils, Sperm, Whale, China Nut Lard and Mustard.

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Bread Bowls,
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Bath Brick,
Bean Pots,
Butter Pots,
Coffee Mills,
Clothes Pins,
Clothes Lines,
Cans for oils, syrups, &c.
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Jugs,
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Mops,
Matches,
Mincing Knives,
Mats,
Preserve Jars,
Potato Mashers,
Rolling Pins.
Soap, Chemical Olive, California Brown, Eastern Pale and Brown, English White, Castile and Windsor,
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Sal Soda,
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Alexander's Discourses.
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Dust and Foam; or, Three Oceans and Two Continents.
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SAM'L H. WILLEY,

San Francisco, Oct. 1, 1858. Sec. of Trustees.

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mar3-3mo Principal.

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dec30-5m

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For information, address the Principal at Folsom.

V. S. V. BLAKESLEE, Principal.

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mar10-tf

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For further particulars inquire at the Office of the Company, corner of Jackson and Front sts.

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Having reduced my prices more than TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT., no one need hereafter go to second-rate establishments on account of price.

It has been acknowledged by all that during the past five years, I have far excelled all other Artists in California in the perfection of my pictures, and there are thousands who claim that they are unsurpassed in the world.

Being the owner of JAMES A. CUTTING'S PATENT RIGHT for atmospherically sealing Ambrotypes, I shall continue to give my patrons the

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at the reduced prices. And I would take this method of warning the public against pictures taken at other rooms, called "Ambrotypes," but which are taken upon the cheapest quality of glass, and put up UNSEALED—thus rendering them liable to be destroyed by change of climate, dampness and other accidents to which all the old style Daguerreotypes are liable. All the Ambrotypes taken by me are upon thick Plate Glass, Atmospherically Sealed, and will stand forever.

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